

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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JULY 8, 1921

10c. a Copy

America Goes to Sea

By Floyd W. Parsons

Beating Broadways Into Main Streets

By Charles Phelps Cushing

An Army of the United States

By Sen. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

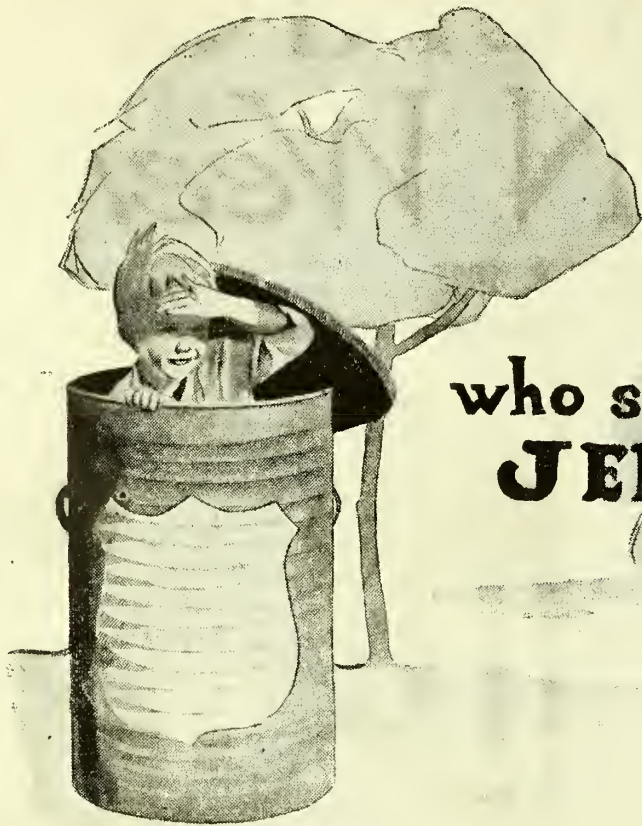
Memorial Day In France

Is Your Post in a Hot Sector?

OFFICIAL communiqué from the membership front, July 4: "This morning our troops, advancing on a front extending from Eastport, Me., to San Diego, Cal., penetrated hostile positions to a great depth. Fierce resistance was encountered at such strong points as Indifference Farm, and a bitter struggle was necessary before our infantry was enabled to pass the powerfully intrenched redoubt of the Apathy Stellung. On the right, an unsuccessful effort was made to enfilade our lines from across the River of Doubt by machine gunners posted in the Bois de Procrastination. The attack is continuing."

Every Member Get a Member—
Between Now and October 31—
The Sooner the Better





who said
JELLO!



MRS. GLADYS BIGHAM
131 Salem Avenue
Dayton, O.

First Prize

The above drawing was awarded \$200 by the Committee of Judges in the recent Jell-O advertising contest. Mrs. Bigham, the winner, writes as follows:

131 Salem Ave., Dayton, O., May 17, 1921

The Genesee Pure Food Company, Le Roy, N. Y.,

Dear Sirs:

I received your most kind letter with the \$200 cheque enclosed and I wish to thank you very, very much.

I studied several Art courses, and graduated from high school here in 1918, being only twenty years old now. Since leaving school I have been studying and working at photography and am at present employed as a retoucher for the leading studio here.

My husband is an ex-service man, having enlisted at the beginning of the war, and served twenty months. He is a member of the American Legion and we were just married this April. I read the notice of the American Legion advertising contest in his weekly Legion paper, so I just thought I would try for one of the prizes.

Since sending the drawing in we have bought a five acre farm near Dayton, and we were very much in need of a horse, etc. You can imagine our joy upon receiving your letter and the cheque, which will be used to the very best advantage.

Sending my sincere thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MRS. GLADYS BIGHAM.

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Owing to the time it takes to print and distribute THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, it is impossible to correct this directory to include changes made at recent department conventions. Communications addressed as indicated, however, will reach the proper officials.

Truck buyers should study chassis weight; it has a lot to do with cost of truck operation

Autocar short wheelbase means light chassis weight—the paying load is more than half of the total weight (chassis, body and load).

Heavy Duty Autocar—120-Inch wheelbase

Chassis \$4350. (F. O. B. Ardmore, Pa.)

Weight of Chassis	7,000	pounds
Weight of Body and Cab (includes power dump)	2,635	“
Load	10,000	“
Total over-all weight	only 19,635	“

Heavy Duty Autocar—156-Inch wheelbase

Chassis \$4500. (F. O. B. Ardmore, Pa.)

Weight of Chassis	7,150	pounds
Weight of Body and Cab	1,625	“
Load	10,000	“
Total over-all weight	only 18,775	“

This relation of weight of paying load to total weight is one reason for the economy of Autocar operation that is being demonstrated by thousands of Autocar users.

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Autocar

Wherever there's a road

America Goes to Sea

The Merchant Fleet the War Gave Us Opens the Long-Closed Route to Maritime Independence

By Floyd W. Parsons

IT took a World War to restore the United States of America to prominence as a maritime power after half a century of lethargy. It remained for a cosmic upheaval to convert us from a nation dependent upon the ships of other countries for the transportation overseas of the products of our industries to a nation whose cargo carriers are now found on more than fifty foreign trade routes, many of them leading to parts of the world where the Stars and Stripes were never seen before.

To the student of American history, and to anyone familiar with the conditions under which the greater part of our foreign trade was conducted in the years before the war, this change in our maritime status will appear nothing short of revolutionary. It means that we are about to cast off old traditions and old ideas and to take on a new consciousness, one that will lead to an entire readjustment of our commercial and financial fabric, particularly as it affects our future dealings with other nations and other peoples.

Early in the last century, the United States possessed a fleet of practically the same dimensions as Great Britain's. We carried a large proportion of our own foreign commerce. This was during the period of the wooden sailing ship, which could be built more cheaply by American shipbuilders than by foreign builders. The advent of the iron steamship drove the advantage from the American shipbuilders to Great Britain, and as United States shipping decreased, British shipping forged ahead.

The Civil War accelerated the rate of decline of American shipping. In addition to the large amount of tonnage that was destroyed in that war, almost a million tons were transferred to for-

AN unfortunate theory that the importance of an American merchant marine ends at the waterfront has operated to force this question, one of the most important problems facing the country today, into the background of public interest. In this article Mr. Parsons outlines the development of the world maritime situation from pre-war times to the present and shows the scope of America's maritime opportunity.

eign registry to avoid capture and destruction, chiefly from the Southern States, and of the tonnage so diverted Britain secured the major proportion. The hold which Great Britain then obtained on the commerce of the United States has not been relinquished up to this day; but a new ship consciousness on the part of American legislators, born out of the World War, would seem to indicate that in the future the bulk of American commerce will be carried overseas to the markets of the world in vessels flying the American flag and manned by American seamen.

From the date of the Civil War until the opening of European hostilities, American shipping had been permitted to languish. The shipping business, it was thought, affected only a relatively small proportion of the population around the seacoast. It was practically impossible to stir up any enthusiasm for shipping questions among the representatives in Congress who came from the Middle Western and the Western States. In fact, even at the present time it is surprising to note the attitude of certain legislators when the subject of an American merchant marine is being discussed. It seems hard for them to realize that our position among the nations of the world has undergone a radical change.

The United States of America, which not so very long ago was counted among the debtor nations, is now the creditor of the world. It will take Europe many years to recover from the effects of the war. It is doubtful if she will ever be able to win back the position she held before 1914. Even before the war, Europe was never able to do quite enough for the rest of the world to pay her debts with goods.

The balance of trade in her dealings with the Americas, for example, was always against her. Her 500,000,000 people took more goods and materials by billions of dollars from the 250,000,000 people in the Americas than they ever gave, even though they doubled and trebled the value of the raw materials they bought or produced by the process of converting them into manufactured articles. They made up the difference by lending their accumulated savings to the undeveloped countries of the new world, and by this means maintained and even strengthened their positions. Other services



(c) Galloway

Veritable forests of masts today line the waterfronts of America's harbors. In Erie Basin on the Brooklyn side of New York Bay, one of the six busiest waterfronts in the world, hundreds of ships are loaded and unloaded in a month

than the labor expended on the raw materials produced in America were given in part payment, but the interest drawn against investments in the transportation system and industrial machinery of the new world enabled Europe to balance her exchanges and keep a dominant place in world economy.

But the war has changed all this to an astounding extent. In the four years from 1914 to 1918, Europe shot away the accumulated savings of centuries and forfeited her dominant position in world commerce. Now, instead of receiving interest on investments made in the United States, Europe must herself pay interest on loans that we have made to her. Our surplus can therefore be employed in building up our own industries or in building up the industries of other countries.

The natural policy for a country with a large balance due it on interest account annually is to invest the income abroad. If the United States diverts such foreign investments into industrial enterprises, they may well serve to promote advantageous trade relations and enlarge the outlet for American goods. While this will be a new policy for the United States to follow, it is that by which Great Britain made herself preeminent in foreign trade, and by which Germany came to be Great Britain's chief rival in overseas commerce.

From being solely a nation of producers, which we were in the past, we must now become a nation of distributors. We concentrated upon production in the past because we owed other nations money and were compelled to produce in order to pay our indebtedness. All debtor nations are obliged to give of their products, whereas creditor nations are obliged to receive the products of other nations that owe them money.

The debtor countries of Europe must therefore find new and non-competitive things to do, or face a long-drawn-out period of excessive hardships. For the first time in her history, France is selling more than she is buying. England, even, is almost balancing her imports of goods with exports of goods, and Germany is making the most of the willingness of her people to work for wages relatively lower than those paid in any other highly civilized country.

If the United States had never developed its ability to produce, and if we were not a nation possessed of so rich a treasure trove of natural resources, such as coal, oil, cotton, minerals, etc., we could import these products from our debtors and thus balance accounts in a comparatively simple manner. Our position as a nation favored with raw materials precludes our doing this. If we accepted these goods and products from our debtor countries, we would do that extent be extinguishing the demand for American-produced goods of similar nature, with catastrophic results to American industry.

There is one logical way out of the

situation that confronts us. As a creditor nation we must develop our capacity as a world distributor until it is equal to our capacity as a producer. And to accomplish this it is imperative that we permanently maintain and operate our own merchant fleet.

Fortunately for our national existence, our legislators, even before our entry into the World War, had awakened to a realization of what the changed economic condition of the world meant to us as a nation of producers. The machinery of world dis-

tribution were administered. It regulated all the shipping of the country; repaired the seized German ships; supervised the chartering of all ships (foreign and domestic) from American ports; developed port facilities; handled large problems of labor control; and operated directly or through private agencies a vast fleet of merchant vessels.

The Shipping Board is now devoting itself to the task of maintaining the great fleet that grew out of the war's needs and establishing it securely under the American flag. As a business organization and a going concern it is larger and possibly more ramified in its operation than the United States Steel Corporation. The board consists of a chairman and four commissioners appointed by the President.

When we entered the war, the Shipping Board established by legislative enactment the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation as part of the Shipping Board. This corporation's functions are to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, maintain and operate merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. The controlling authority of the corporation is vested in a board of trustees who are commissioners of the Shipping Board.

What the United States primarily seeks by the building up and operation of its own mercantile marine is not maritime supremacy, but maritime independence. A great deal of criticism has been heaped upon the heads of those who constituted the Shipping Board in the past, and many axes are being sharpened for attacks upon it in the future, but the undeniable fact remains that if the nations of the world should again be embroiled in conflict, this country could prove to the world that we are now ship independent. Vessels flying the American flag, and manned by American seamen, could solve many of the problems that would result from another world war.

Yet it is as a peace asset that our mercantile fleet will demonstrate its utmost utility. The fallacy of allowing any other nation, especially England or Japan, to carry our goods in their ships, even if allegedly in payment of their indebtedness to us, lies in the fact that by so doing we are inevitably impeding the development of our own foreign trade and the establishment of our own connections in new markets.

In August, 1914, at the beginning of the World War, the United States seagoing merchant marine, including ships of 500 gross tons and over, comprised 624 steamers of 1,785,465 gross tons and 870 sailing vessels and schooner barges of 947,852 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,494 sea-going merchant vessels of 2,706,317 gross tons.

By November 11, 1918, our steam merchant marine had increased to 1,366 vessels of 4,685,263 gross tons,

(Continued on page 21)

The Address Is Washington, D. C.

YOUR two United States senators, the representative in Congress from your district, are interested in your attitude toward any piece of pending legislation.

Their business is to reflect public opinion—to represent the thought of the community.

If public opinion is cool or only lukewarm in its attitude toward a given measure, you cannot reasonably expect your senators and your representative to wholeheartedly support that measure.

If you fail to make known the fact that you are one hundred percent behind the Legion's legislative program, you cannot reasonably blame your senators and your representative if they lend that program only half-hearted support—or no support at all. Your post—every post—should support the Legion's legislative program and the National Legislative Committee.

Write or telegraph your United States senators.

Write or telegraph your representative in Congress.

Tell them that your post is squarely behind the Legion's program for bettering the condition of physically and mentally disabled veterans of the World War.

Tell them that your post is squarely behind the Adjusted Compensation Bill seeking to relieve financially disabled veterans.

Tell them today.

SNAP INTO IT!

(A digest of the measures which comprise The American Legion's legislative program was published in the last issue of this magazine. The Sweet Bill, designed to establish one central government bureau to deal with ex-service men, has passed the House unanimously and at this writing is pending in the Senate. The Adjusted Compensation Bill has been favorably reported out of committee and at this writing awaits legislative action.)

tribution that is to become so essential a part of our commercial life was set under way by the creation of the Shipping Board on September 7, 1916. With the formation of this board the United States entered upon a new era in marine affairs.

It may not be amiss to explain just what the Shipping Board is, and thus clear up some popular misconceptions that are known to exist in the mind of the general public. The Shipping Board can be likened to a sort of Interstate Commerce Commission in matters relating to ocean transportation. During the war it served as the agency through which the problems of shipping control were handled and the war powers of the United States in the field

Beating Broadways Into Main Streets

What One Traveler Sees in the Present-Day Battle Between American Cavaliers and Puritans Over the Blue Laws

By Charles Phelps Cushing

THAT Americans take their amusement seriously is not to be wondered at—amusement in America always has been a distinctly serious matter. Yes, and it becomes more and more serious every day!

The first time your correspondent began to realize this was on a dark, dank, chilly, drizzly morning in May, two years ago. The army transport that had ferried him back from France was slithering stealthily through the oily waters of New York's lower bay. The Statute of Liberty, which he fondly used to recall as shining in the sunlight a glorious hue of copper green, appeared this morning distinctly blue. So no one on board cheered. In fact, no one seemed anywhere near as elated at the sight as he had visioned he would be.

But just as we were off the point of the Battery, a jaunty little tug hove into sight, bright with bunting and lines of pennants, and across her pilot house was strung a banner:

"WELCOME TO OUR HEROES!"

A band on the forward deck of this craft, braving the rain and the dashing spray, burst into joyous serenade, and a cheer arose from the equally hardy reception committee. Handkerchiefs fluttered and little flags waved frantically. At that, our hearts skipped and began to do double time.

Forthwith, from the tug's prow, a cheer leader piped up:

"Now, folks, all together—three cheers for the boys from Pennsylvania!"

Heartily they responded. But we on the transport suddenly turned glum. A doughboy aboard our ship promptly megaphoned back to the tug through his hands:

"These ain't th' boys from Pennsylvania. We're from Noo Joisey!"

A pall swiftly settled on the bay. Then twice the tug tooted a shrill whistle; abruptly she wheeled and showed us her stern. Not so much as another yip arose, and not another white handkerchief fluttered from her deck as she chugged away to shore.

You see, we weren't their particular flaxen-haired boys.

Two years have dragged by since that memorable welcome home. In those two years your correspondent has swung around a big circle in America, from coast to coast, and fared to Cuba and back, a journey in all of some 15,000 miles with many stop-overs.

And the one thing that has impressed him most on his travels—even more than the complaints he heard about the high cost of living and the heavy tax rates and the grumbles of Bolshevism—is the fact that nothing do we Americans discuss so seriously, so heatedly, so bitterly, as we do amusement.

A great many of our population seem to be of like mind with that delega-

tion from Pennsylvania aboard the tug. Hooray for the flaxen-haired lads of our own anointed tribe—but why allow the band to play for the entertainment of a bunch from New Jersey?

A great many other citizens keenly sympathize with the boys from Joisey, who feel slighted and resentful about the way their desires are being thwarted, and who at times see red about it.

In fact, the length and breadth of the land, the Pennsylvania-minded are at war with the Jersey-minded, the Blues vs. the Reds.

"Pennsylvania-minded"—what does that mean?

It means of a mind with the Rev. Dr. Bowlby, of the Lord's Day Alliance, who describes Pennsylvania as "the best-kept state of all" (with regard to Sabbath observance). Dr. Bowlby rejoices in the fact that Pennsylvania's Blue Laws forbid Sunday baseball, Sunday movies, Sunday everything in the way of amusement that can be suppressed by a blue coat—even down to one-o'-cat played by small boys on a back lot at the end of town.

And "Jersey-minded"? In the Eastern states, New Jersey, except in certain Puritanical small communities, is known as the most rabid of red rebels against the suppression of Sunday amusements—or of amusements on any other days. New Jersey's Sunday comes as near being of the "continental" variety as anything America knows outside of California and

Oregon. New Jersey is frankly anti on all kinds of prohibitions that affect "personal liberty." It was only within the past few months that some sections of the State saw any really worth-mentioning effort made to suppress the manufacture and sale of liquor. New Jersey supported boxing when New York was suppressing that sport; and now that New York again allows ring contests, New Jersey yet boasts the greater liberality towards it, and so was chosen as the scene of the Dempsey-Carpentier bout for the championship of the world.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania, being next door neighbors, and holding such divergent opinions on amusement, have drawn the lime-light away from any lesser clashes that are taking place in other parts of the land. The

minute the referee counted ten over John Barleycorn the next big contest on the programme concerned the Blue Laws. Pennsylvania vs. New Jersey looks like the best fight on the card. We have to watch it because we feel that the decision rendered here may affect the outcome all over the country. But thus far nothing decisive has happened, and the battle has served only to increase controversial bitterness everywhere else.

Meanwhile, as we watch, we who stand on the sidelines are growing more perplexed and anxious. We can see merits and demerits in both factions. We are angry at the Blues for their intolerance; distressed at the Reds for the way they defy law. As good citizens most of us can not do otherwise than deplore a state statute that makes a small boy a criminal if he dares to play catch on a sand lot on a fine sunshiny afternoon. Equally, as good citizens, are we out of patience when we see the riffraff of New York City pouring across the ferries into New Jersey on a Sunday afternoon to make a nuisance of themselves by becoming drunk and disorderly.

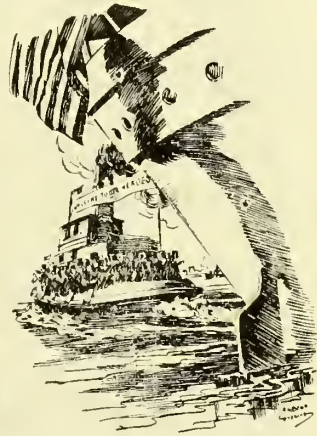
Struggling desperately to balance on the tight rope and, as best we can, be coldly impartial, your correspondent is tempted to say to New Jersey:

"Lay off the red stuff, and obey the law!"

And to Pennsylvania:

"Lay off the blue stuff, and have a heart!"

Isn't that about the way most of us feel—that law, once it is enacted, should be enforced; but that if it is to be enforced without creating a dangerous



A band burst into joyous serenade

WHAT do you think about Sunday baseball and Sunday movies? What you think probably depends largely upon where you live. But here is a writer who thinks he has found the No-Man's-Land between the trenches of the modern Roundheads who would make the American Sunday as joyless as a Cromwell Sabbath, and the trenches of the reckless-spirited rebels who would defy every law which they construe as an infringement upon personal liberty. After traveling 15,000 miles, the author thinks he has caught the average American's viewpoint on the blue laws. Most people, he argues, want the existing laws enforced, or repealed or modified if incapable of enforcement, and, moreover, they want an end to the writing of further blue laws.

spirit of discontent it should be such law as is tempered with the quality of mercy? Blue Laws can become brutal.

For an example in point:

Not long ago I spent a Sunday in Richmond, Va., a city for which, for various reasons, I happen to cherish a good deal of real affection. But that affection does not extend to the local prohibitions against being happy on Sunday.

The hotel clerk who sold me a cigar did so with all the stealth of a bootlegger. Thereafter, somewhat puzzled, I walked out into the main street, and found that in the whole downtown district I couldn't so much as buy an ice cream soda. Nothing else in the way of amusement was permissible that afternoon except walking; and that night not one of the movie houses dared open its doors. After you have walked yourself weary there is nothing left to do but sit around in a gloomy hotel lobby and read the Sunday papers.

Such legislation as that I consider untempered brutality. Moreover, it stirs class antagonism, for the clerk in the shoe store is the fellow who complains most bitterly against it and who suffers most from the *verboten*s.

"My boss isn't bothered by the Blue Laws," he points out. "He's out joy-riding in the country, or he's having a good time at the country club, playing

golf or taking a plunge in the pool. I'm the goat. There's nothing left for me to do but shoot craps in an alley."

Disgust and resentment are the emotions of a traveler who sees such harsh and discriminating laws in operation. But likewise are disgust and resentment the emotions of any good citizen who sees New Jersey in her vaudeville act as Eva Tanguay, screaming "I don't care! I don't care!"

I have talked with a good many Americans in a great many different places and in a great many walks of life in the past two years, talked with men of all shades of opinion, from tight-lipped sour-faced Puritans to drunken bums on the benches of the Parque Central under the palm trees in Havana; and my conviction deepens that most Americans are not extremists, but are persons of common sense, and that a majority even of the so-called "church people" and of the so-called "personal liberty" crowd, can yet agree, when you get into heart-to-heart talk with them, on at least two points:

(1) That such laws as are enacted should be enforced; or, if found impossible to enforce, should be modified or repealed; for never has respect for law and order been more imperative to the nation's stability than in these anxious days of social and of economic unrest.

(2) That no more prohibitions of

"personal liberty" nor any more Blue Laws should be written into our books.

The Rev Dr. Bowlby doubtless will disagree with my conclusions on this latter point, but if he is interested enough in getting at the facts to consent to do a Haroun al Raschid around some of the cities of his native land, he will be amazed at the number of stanch "church people" that he will find (including many of strict Protestant creeds who are heartily in favor of the dry law) who will frankly inform him that his Alliance is doing more harm than good to the cause of the church. Many are the ardent "drys" to whom I talked who loudly lamented the Blue Law agitation and the anti-tobacco agitation. And there were also many who deemed it unwise to attempt to suppress boxing.

In short, there is far more agreement, when you get away from beligerency with your brother citizens and into earnest confab, than appears on the surface as you read the appeals of the extremists of the opposing factions, airing their views in the newspapers.

It is your correspondent's firm conviction that the next four years will see fewer prohibitions written into our laws, and that humane relaxations will be made in many of the prohibitions that already are in effect. (This has

(Continued on page 22)

From Café to Chateau

By John Black

"**M**ADAME? Ah, elle est partie! She sold the café a few months ago and bought a chateau down at Nice. She isn't in business any more. She has lots of money now."

The little French girl's explanation was the first of many of a like nature that I was to hear. I was back for a few days in Langres, of A. E. F. fame, and had dropped into a café which had been a celebrated haunt of the Yanks during their two years' stay in that town. I had looked forward to meeting the little woman who had doled out meat and drink to the Americans for so long. But disillusionments came thick and fast.

Madame, it seemed, had retired. Her earnings during the period of Yankee patronage had been so substantial that now, conservatively invested, they yielded her an income of many thousands of francs a year.

From Langres I went to Chaumont, where the same experience awaited me. When I was stationed in the A. E. F. headquarters town, the Cafe de Blank was a popular rendezvous. Madame re-



ceived Americans (and their cash) from reveille to taps. She was a kindly, cheerful little woman and a good cook. And hundreds of Yanks enjoyed her chocolate and omelettes daily. But Madame serves chocolates and omelettes no longer. Her friends of the peasantry rarely see her. She lives in Paris a good part of the time, coming to Chaumont only occasionally. In Chaumont, the former scene of her servitude, she now mixes with the smart set. She has a nice house there, in addition to her Paris apartment. Then, too, she has a car, which her son, a *demobilizé*, drives.

It was the idea of the car more than her entry into society or her nice homes, that caught my imagination. I had been a frequenter of Madame's. I had enjoyed her choice cooking. I had poured many precious francs into her coffers. After a little rough figuring I guessed that I had just about paid for the four tires of that same car.

But Langres and Chaumont were not the only French towns where cafe-keepers became million-
(Continued on page 17)

Then, too, Madame goes to Paris occasionally



(c) Underwood and Underwood

West Point cadets passing in review—"The lessons of all our wars teach us the absolute necessity for a body of highly trained officers"

An Army of the United States

How the Reorganization Act Now in Force Plans for a Military Competency That Will Go Far Toward the Elimination of War

By James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

United States Senator from New York. Chairman, Senate Committee on Military Affairs

MANIFESTLY, it is impossible for the United States to support in time of peace a standing army large enough to secure the country against a major attack. To attempt to do so would bankrupt the treasury, and, what is more important, would seriously threaten our political institutions. The other method; to wit, dependence upon citizens summoned to the colors to meet the emergency, is the only one which the limitations of the Federal Treasury will permit, and the one which the spirit of our institutions demands. Indeed, in all our wars, the part-time or citizen soldiers have made up much the greater portion of our armies, the full-time or regular soldiers, comparatively few in numbers, forming merely a nucleus for the great war-time armies.

In all our wars, including the last one, the citizen soldiers have been called to the colors in great numbers, either through the volunteer system or through the operations of a selective draft. And in every case the overwhelming majority of these citizen soldiers have joined the colors untrained and utterly uninstructed in the tremendous work thus suddenly thrust upon them.

In other words, we have never prepared our men for battle until after the battle commenced. Every sensible man knows that this has been and always will be a most extravagant and indefensible method of defending the country. While we have been fortunate in war, so fortunate indeed as to blind a great many of our people to the possibility of defeat or serious reverses, nevertheless it cannot be denied that we have wasted lives by the thousands and dollars by the billions, thus imposing upon all the people a burden of anguish and taxation far heavier than the circumstances have warranted.

At the conclusion of the great war with Germany a number of members of

both Houses of the Congress set to work to establish by legislation a military policy which, without draining the treasury or threatening our institutions in the slightest degree, would put the country in a condition to defend itself promptly, effectively and at the smallest cost in lives and money. These men set to work to learn again the lessons of our past wars and especially the lesson taught by the war against Germany.

Finally, the legislation was put into shape, introduced in both Houses, debated back and forth, and adjustments and readjustments made in conference. Having passed the Congress, it received the approval of the President on June 4, 1920.

What does that legislation provide in the way of a military policy—the first ever adopted by legislation in this country? In general, it contemplates that there shall be in actual practice but one Army of the United States; that the Army of the United States shall consist of three elements: (1) the Regulars, on duty all the time—full time soldiers; (2) the National Guard, whose officers and men, while living the normal life of civilians, shall perform military duty (drills and maneuvers) part of the time and shall hold themselves in readiness to meet any emergency arising within or without the country; (3) the Organized Reserves, composed of citizens commissioned or enlisted in a great citizen reserve force, living the normal life of civilians but organized into appropriate military units, trained and equipped as circumstances and the condition of the treasury permit, and liable to active military duty only in case of war declared by Congress.

Into this organized reserve, principally, is to be gathered the man-power of the nation in the event of a war of the first magnitude, whether the man-power is to be summoned through the volunteer system or through the draft.

In Section 3 of the Act of June 4, 1920, we find the most important mandate of the entire Act, for it is that section which expresses the policy governing the organization, training and mobilization of the Army as a whole. It reads as follows:

The organized peace establishment, including the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, shall include all of those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress. The Army shall at all times be organized so far as practicable into brigades, divisions and army corps, and, whenever the President may deem it expedient, into armies. For the purposes of administration, training and tactical control, the continental area of the United States shall be divided on a basis of military population into corps areas. Each corps area shall contain at least one division of the National Guard or Organized Reserves, and such other troops as the President may direct. The President is authorized to group any or all corps areas into army areas or departments.

Thus it will be seen that the section recited above proceeds to lay down the principle that all three elements shall be regarded as one army for the purpose of preparing for and waging war.

Now let us discuss for a moment the special missions and peculiar status of each of the three elements going to make up the Army.

The law provides that the enlisted strength of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000 men and authorizes also a maximum of 17,726 commissioned officers. It is improbable that the Congress will ever permit, in time of peace, the maintenance of a Regular Army in excess of 175,000 enlisted men. Indeed, as other elements of the Army are organized and trained, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army may be reduced to a somewhat lower figure.

The Regular Army must garrison our overseas possessions, the garrisons to be sufficiently strong to be able to repel a hostile raid in force and thus

to protect the naval bases and, in the case of Panama, the Canal itself from sudden attack. The Regulars must also provide the garrisons for our seacoast defenses in sufficient strength to operate those defenses and train the Coast Artillery units. In addition to the above functions, they must provide a suitable mobile combat force sufficient to meet minor emergencies, whether they arise within the United States or in neighboring countries.

These are the fixed charges of the Regulars. It is contemplated that all these missions shall be performed by units of the Regular Army at sufficient strength to take the field effectively and to afford full opportunity for the best training of both officers and men.

It should be understood that Regular units, under the policy laid down, are not expected to be highly skeletonized in time of peace and thus compelled to

absorb large numbers of recruits in time of war. While it is not necessary for the Regular units to be maintained at full war strength in time of peace, they should be maintained at sufficient strength to enable them to function against an enemy with vigor and effectiveness without loss of time for further expansion.

The number of commissioned officers authorized for the Regular establishment is comparatively large, for the lessons of all our wars teach us the absolute necessity for a body of highly trained officers, not only to command the Army in time of war but to help in training the citizen reserves in time of peace. Thus, from the 17,726 officers authorized for the Regulars, hundreds—perhaps as many as 2,000—will be sent to the R. O. T. C. units in our universities, colleges and schools and to the National Guard as inspector-

instructors. Many more will be attending the service schools, the staff schools and the General Staff College, keeping abreast of the latest developments in tactics and the higher command and, returning to troops and coming in contact with the Guard and the Organized Reserve, constantly disseminating a knowledge of the art of modern warfare. It should be thoroughly understood that, in accordance with the spirit of the new law, the Regular officers, in addition to their routine military duties, are expected to perform a most important function—to serve as teachers of the citizen soldiers.

Prior to the Act of June 4, 1920, the status and function of the National Guard (formerly called the Organized Militia) have been clouded with confusion and uncertainty. In some States the impression prevailed that the

(Continued on page 20)

How Posts Can Co-operate with the Boy Scouts

By John E. West

Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America



IT is a source of immense satisfaction to the Boy Scouts of America to know that The American Legion not only officially endorses the Scout movement but is willing and anxious to co-operate with Scouts in their various community undertakings throughout the nation. Our

boys look with the greatest respect and hero worship to those other just a little older boys who held the front line trenches so heroically while the younger lads at home worked gallantly at selling Liberty Bonds and raising war gardens, both for the same great cause and in the same high spirit.

Now that the war is over it is most fitting that the same fine energy and devotion to the nation which was shown both by the Legion and Boy Scouts should go on, in other forms of service, and there is literally no limit to what the two organizations working together could accomplish by way of community and national activity.

Already much has been done. There was hardly a town or city celebrating Memorial Day last May that did not include the Legion and the Boy Scouts participating, and in most cases giving leadership, in the observance of the day. In many places the twofold purposes of providing appropriate memorials for the dead and service to the living were met by the planting of trees in memory of those who gave their lives in the great war, Boy Scouts and members of the Legion being in charge of the work and ceremonies. Forest Protection Week, as proclaimed by the President, brought out the vital need of re-foresting our country and the two organizations might well combine in making tree planting and tree protection practically universal throughout the communities of the nation. Our

patriotic holidays such as Flag Day, Fourth of July, Constitution Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, etc., all offer fine opportunities for the Legion to co-operate with their younger but no less loyal Scout brothers in holding patriotic meetings and making public re-dedication to the service of our great country with its ideals of liberty and justice for all as well as the renewal of acknowledgment of the debt we all owe to those who gave their lives that the nation might win its battle for the right.

Americanization work—not only of foreigners but of our own people, in laying stress upon loyal service to the nation, the flag and all it stands for—also offers opportunity for co-operation. Last year thousands of foreign born men and women were induced through Scouts to enter citizenship classes in preparation for obtaining naturalization papers and the Legion could materially assist in carrying out this important work on an even greater scale, using newspaper and other publicity.

It is difficult to suggest in a general article specific ways by which the two organizations, working together, may accomplish worth-while results. Local conditions and needs will govern the selection of the object sought. Community swimming pools and play grounds, founding beds in hospitals,

adopting war orphans, conducting home service bureaus, taking part in local campaigns, such as safety-first fire prevention, city clean-ups, etc., may all be undertaken with good effect wherever there is a local Scout headquarters. The executive in charge will gladly offer suggestions and ideas as to the best and most practical kinds of co-operative service and will place his groups of trained boys at the Legion's call wherever possible. Readiness to help is a Boy Scout's chief characteristic. If you haven't tested this fact out for yourself, try it and see what happens. Nothing could make a Scout happier or prouder than to help a member of the Legion, or a Legion Post, whether the Good Turn required is great or small.

Finally, perhaps, the very biggest opportunity for service to the community is the opportunity offered to the Legion to go in for active Scout leadership. No one is better fitted than a veteran of the World War to become a scoutmaster or an instructor in signaling, first aid, surveying, pioneering, or any of a dozen or more other branches of scoutcraft or Merit Badge work. If you haven't time to be an active scoutmaster there is still opportunity to render service to boys and the nation by working on troop committees and as members of local councils. Go to the local Scout executive if you want to get into Scout work. He will tell you what to do and how to do it.

Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and latterly the Brotherhood of Elks, have "adopted" Scout troops. There is a fine field offered along this line also to Legion posts. One post has recently made itself sponsor for six Scout troops, every assistant scoutmaster of which is a veteran of the World War. No doubt other posts will follow the example. The next big job offered to your hands is to help save the America of the morrow, just as you have just nobly helped to save the America of today. And there is no better way to go to work than by helping America's boys as they grow to manhood.

AT the Second National Convention of The American Legion in Cleveland last year, the Committee on Department Organization submitted a report which was duly adopted and which contained, among other definite suggestions, the recommendation "that assistance and aid be given to the Boy Scouts of America by the local posts and departments in every way possible." In this article Mr. West outlines opportunities for co-operation between Legion Posts and the Boy Scouts.

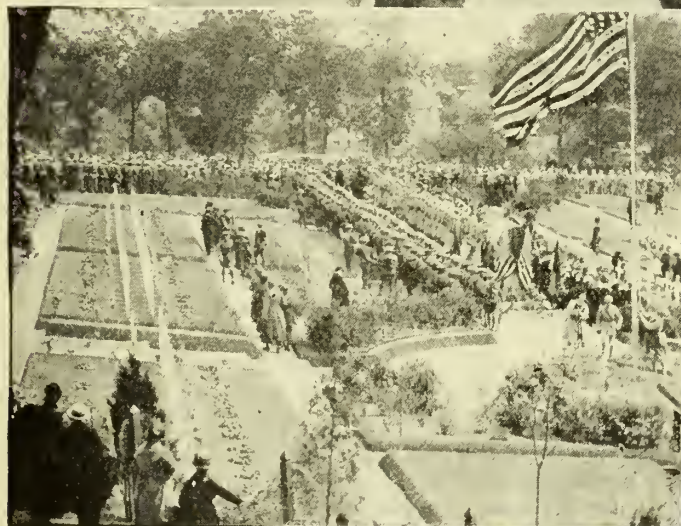
Memorial Day Over There



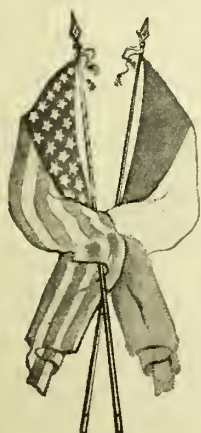
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FRANCE has her own Day of the Dead, but our Memorial Day is definitely establishing itself as an occasion for observance not alone by Americans in France but by the French themselves. The most notable characteristic of this observance is the fact that it transcends the merely official note and has become, particularly in the last two years, a popular demonstration of gratitude to the memory of the American soldiers who lie in French soil. This year, as last, Memorial Day was distinguished not alone by the elaborate ceremonies at Paris pictured on this page and in other once populous A. E. F. centers, but in every hamlet, however remote, where the memory of embattled America lives or a single Yankee soldier sleeps. Paris Post of the Legion had charge of the Memorial Day observance in France, having representatives at every American cemetery and decorating every American grave from the funds collected from Legion posts throughout the world. (A statement of the overseas graves decoration fund appears on page 16.) The photograph above shows the Stars and Stripes and the standard of Paris Post approaching the Arc de Triomphe, where Paris Post paid homage to the unknown French soldier buried there on its way to the ceremonies at Surènes Cemetery (shown at left), just outside the city. Below is a group of French war orphans gathered at Surènes to honor the memory of the Americans who, like these garçons' poilu fathers, sleep in the soil of France.



EDITORIAL

Adjusted Compensation: Why and How

IT is a year or more since the opponents of adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War experienced their first scandalized shudder over the thought of "putting a price on patriotism." That was the period of patriotic crocodile tears. Blustering gentlemen, some of them profit-swollen, went about prating of the sacredness of olive-drab and navy-blue duty that ought not to be defiled by having a dollar sign hung on it.

In the year that has intervened the "price on patriotism" argument has been sent to the rear. The national House of Representatives passed The American Legion's compensation bill as a measure of mere fairness; the Finance Committee of the Senate endorsed the measure as one of "imperative justice"; there was a general public realization of the fact that illustrious war records were not cashable for the necessities of life, a general recognition of the fact that the ex-service man is suffering from a grave and exceedingly unfair economic handicap. So, in the realization that, despite its efforts, the validity of the veteran's claim was generally recognized, the opposition dropped that argument. But the fight against compensation itself was not dropped. The "price on patriotism" battalion was withdrawn and succeeded by replacements—the "how much it will cost!" shock troops.

The strategy of the bonus opponents now is to put down a barrage of figures on public opinion. They have fallen back to the "it will bankrupt the treasury—the country can't stand it" trench. "The country can't afford it," they say, their words and manner implying, "We'd like to if we could, boys, but you know how it is—we can't see where the money is coming from."

An Organized Propaganda

For weeks an organized propaganda based on this argument has been carried on nationally. In April a bulletin was issued by the National Industrial Conference Board which, while purporting to give an impartial analysis of the Legion's measure, devoted only eighty-five words to the merits claimed for the bill, while it spent four hundred words in pointing out its alleged defects and two hundred words calling attention to the deplorable situation of the disabled. This memorandum was not only placed in the hands of all national legislators, but its contents were published broadcast in a section of the public press hostile to the compensation bill.

Numerous bulletins grossly misrepresenting the cost of compensation also began to appear at the same time. It was not a coincidence that in one week recently half a dozen different trade organizations issued bulletins identical in text which were sent to thousands of business firms throughout the country and printed in several trade publications. There was no mention of the moral obligation of the country to its ex-service men in these bulletins—merely a discussion of the "staggering burden the taxpayer will have to pay." And the accuracy of the estimate of this "staggering burden" may be gauged by the following statement made in the bulletin:

If we try to pay the soldiers' bonus, the direct cost to the nation will be vastly more than the sum represented by multiplying the number of soldiers by the amount of the bonus. That is, if the bonus is \$500, and the number of beneficiaries is 4,500,000, the indicated cost to the nation is \$2,250,000,000. Instead, the cost of administration—of collecting or funding—would bring the direct cost to the nation up to about \$5,000,000,000.

"If the bonus is \$500. . . ." This assumption is, of course, grossly misleading. The official estimate of the average amount collectible under the cash payment plan (which is the only feature of the bill involving anything that approximates immediate payment by the Government) is just under \$331. The total, therefore, is not \$2,250,000,000, but \$1,547,904,395—and this on the basis that every vet-

eran would choose the cash compensation feature. Even with the false total of \$2,250,000,000 to work with, the calculation by which the total of five billion is gained is nothing less than weird. The assumption that it would cost \$2,750,000,000 to administer the expenditure of \$2,250,000,000 is so palpably false that it would be detected by a nine-year-old schoolboy. Yet this, apparently, is the basis for the oft-quoted statement that compensation would cost five billion dollars.

Passing the Buck to the States

Just as the organizations which issued these bulletins carefully avoided the question of right and justice, so they avoided mention of the fact that such a plan as meeting the obligation the nation owes the ex-soldier by applying to it the interest the nation will receive upon its war debts would make it possible to pay adjusted compensation without working upon business any hardship whatsoever. Said the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee before the bill was reported favorably to the Senate recently:

Without attempting the allotment of any prospective receipts, but merely as a suggestion of one means of meeting the obligation of this measure, the committee beg to remind the Senate that there will undoubtedly be funded into long-time bonds the debts due this country for money advanced our associates in the World War. The Allies, having now agreed with Germany upon the amount of reparations to be paid by Germany to them, will be in a position to use the fund received in reparations to meet the interest on their obligations to the United States. The interest on these bonds will, in our opinion, more than care for the payments necessary each year to meet the requirements of this proposed legislation.

Reinforcing the anti-compensation campaigns of other industrial organizations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has come forward with a brief to government officials and legislators and to the 1400 commercial bodies affiliated with it pointing out the fact that "every State in the Union, save six, has taken action on legislation beneficial to veterans" and arguing therefrom, particularly from the fact that at that time thirteen—now fourteen—States had passed compensation measures, that Federal adjusted compensation would only duplicate what the States have done.

The statement that "every state . . . has taken action" is misleading. The Delaware Legislature, for instance, "took action" on the bonus question. It defeated it. But it has authorized a state medal for Delaware men in the service. Does the Chamber of Commerce include this in its list of "legislation beneficial to veterans"? Does it include Virginia's law for the recording of veterans' discharge certificates?

State Compensation a Toss-Up

The question of state relief measures, on which the Chamber of Commerce statement lays greatest stress, provides the best parallel for its argument against Federal compensation. The argument is, of course, that if the States are providing for the financial handicaps suffered by the veteran by reason of his service, why should the Federal Government be called upon to adjust compensation? Because the man who went to war went in defense, not of Massachusetts, not of Alabama, not of Oregon, but of the United States. If he served in the Regular Army, he served in the United States Army. If he served in the National Guard, he served in a body of troops officially federalized for United States service. If he was called under the selective service law, he became a member, not of the Michigan Constabulary, but of the National Army. Even these distinctions disappeared when, by executive order, the land forces of America were deprived of their identities as Regular Army, National Guard and National Army and became altogether the United States Army.

Further, in leaving the compensation question to the mercies of the States, the Chamber of Commerce betrays an optimism that has no foundation in hope, let alone in fact. Fourteen States have passed compensation bills, five by legislative action, the other nine by popular votes that showed majorities ranging from not quite two to one to five to one. Compensation measures are pending in ten States; they have been defeated in the Legislatures of eight others. State compensation measures passed and pending, therefore,

total twenty-four—exactly one-half the country. It is a fifty-fifty proposition whether you live in a compensation-paying State or not—if you don't, you're just out of luck. That is the obvious moral of Chamber of Commerce logic.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is an organization of reputable, sound, honest business men. They are among the respected citizens of your own community. You know that in business affairs they are absolutely dependable. If they acknowledge the existence of a debt, they pay the debt if it breaks them. They do not dodge the issue of the debt itself by saying they can't pay it. They go about finding a way to pay it—by loan, by note, by any of the legitimate machinery of credit at their disposal—but they pay it. Not one of them, in a private business transaction, would face a creditor with words like this: "The continual excess of government expenditures over revenue represented by budget deficits is a serious obstacle to economic rehabilitation, and our financial obligations are such that we must face the necessity of conserving our resources and lessening our burden of taxation." Yet those are the very words in which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States dismisses adjusted compensation not as unworthy, but as impracticable.

Adjusted compensation is both worthy and practicable. It should be paid. It can be paid.

The case for adjusted compensation has been conceded by Congress. The practicability of meeting the obligation of adjusted compensation has been stated in the majority re-

port of the Senate Finance Committee of the Sixty-sixth Congress as follows:

The general assumption that the enactment of this bill into law will immediately load upon the backs of an already excessively tax-burdened public an immense sum of money is not warranted.

In this same report there was summed up in a few words the whole argument for compensation. Like most great principles, it is simply stated—and unanswerably:

Leaving out of the question every vestige of sentiment, every element of gratitude, and applying only the rigid rule of mathematical calculation, we cannot deny that, by allowing the man who fought for his country, who placed his life in pawn for his country, the increase in his compensation provided by this bill, we are still giving him for his service, with all its risks and hardships, a compensation much below that which the common laborer in the United States received during his absence. Can a grateful country do less than this?

It is obvious that several powerful business organizations of the country—the same, incidentally, which two years ago so loudly acclaimed the Legion as a bulwark against radicalism—are out to kill adjusted compensation. The American Legion is out to write adjusted compensation into the law of the land. As military terminology has it, contact has been established. The American Legion must recognize that the fight is on. It must be carried to a successful conclusion by The American Legion. Your post must help—by letting your senators and your representatives in Congress know where you stand. See that they are in no doubt.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

A Voice from Paris

To the Editor: When I first went into the Army I was told it was a soldier's privilege to grumble, one of his pastimes, one of his recreations, so when the boys in the United States grumbled because they didn't get to France and the boys in France grumbled because they had to stay there so long after the Armistice, I knew they were using their privilege and forgetting that it would cost Uncle Sam piles of money to make the exchange.

But it is over a year since the last of those homesick boys left European shores, and still they grumble. In a recent issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY I notice a letter in which the writer is still grumbling because the boys who were protecting President Wilson in Paris were asked to run elevators, etc. I suppose when they were asked to volunteer, and only the "finest and most battle-scarred of the A. E. F." were allowed to do so, they thought they would be stationed out in the Place de la Concorde to protect the President from German onslaught—or perhaps they had visions of an admiring crowd constantly viewing their magnificent appearance. In the mean time, a hired elevator boy, or bell hop, or waiter might have done away with the President. It was the people close around his person from whom he had to be protected, and that is probably why only the tried and true were allowed to volunteer. Surely these so-called menial tasks were a privilege when serving the President of the United States.

Quit grumbling, boys. The war is over. —CONTENTED, Paris, France.

The Helping Hand at Pueblo

To the Editor: If some of the carping critics of the Legion would develop the same broad spirit of service that was displayed in the case of the Pueblo flood, I for one would be more willing to listen to them. I am a charter member of Leo Leyden Post and am 58 years old, and like others who volunteered would be willing to go again if it should be required.

I was cooling off my heels in front of The American Legion club house when the phone rang, and I went to answer it.

Durbin Van Law was at the other end and tersely said, "Can you go to Pueblo? Come to the Symes Building." I went.

This was the problem—Pueblo was cut off from the outside world, and the proposition was to open up the road to Pueblo, the railroads being out of commission completely and the highway bridges mostly washed out. Our particular job was to open up communication between Denver and Pueblo so that provisions and medical help could be rushed through to the stricken city.

We started at ten with seven trucks loaded with picks and shovels, crosscut saws and other tools. There were sixty men in the party belonging to the various Legion posts in Denver. We shovelled dirt all night, filling washouts from Denver to Colorado Springs. When we reached this point, we were joined by a bunch from there, and the real job commenced when we left the Springs. Five miles out we built a hundred-foot bridge across San Creek, laying the stringers and sawing the planks for the floor and spiking them down in fifty-five minutes, using sandbags for piers. We built several small bridges between this point and Fountain, where we found the concrete structure intact.

Leaving Fountain, we came to Buttes where the concrete bridge was completely destroyed. We then replaced one short span of the railroad, and spiked guard rails across the bridge, and thus crossed Fountain Creek at this point. The next one was at Pinon, which was quite a big job. We then waited for the supply and medical train which followed us, and let them go ahead into the flooded city, the road being passable from this point. We got into Pueblo at eight in the evening, June 5th, tired and hungry, but could not get anything to eat on arrival, so we laid down on the floor of the Centennial High School until the next morning, when we annexed some breakfast from the Red Cross in the Court House.

The next proposition was to try to feed the men that were working at cleaning up the awful mess in the lower part of the city. We pitched a supply tent and mess tent on a vacant lot at the corner of Tenth and Main Streets, set up three army ranges, and at twelve commenced to feed

the workers with a real hot meal. Over 1,500 were fed at this time. The whole work of cleaning the city was placed practically in the hands of the Legion.—HENRY A. COWAN, Leo Leyden Post, Denver, Colo.

From Congressman Strong

To the Editor: I note on page 20 of your issue of June 10th the article entitled "On Congress's Christmas Tree" in which you have listed several bills as being introduced with no intention of securing consideration of the same, and among them you have listed a bill introduced by myself proposing to exempt all ex-service men from the income tax up to \$5,000.

I wish to assure you that this bill was introduced in good faith, as I believed that the men who enlisted to fight the nation's battles should not now be called upon also to share the cost of the conflict. I introduced the bill at the beginning of the Sixty-sixth Congress and appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and urged its favorable report, but the pressure and demand for the passage of The American Legion fourfold plan overshadowed everything else and I devoted my whole effort to the work of putting it through the House.

At the present session of Congress, I again introduced the tax exemption bill for ex-service men, but the Ways and Means Committee have been so busy with tariff measures that I realized that it was useless to urge consideration of my bill until after the tariff and tax revision measures have been acted upon. I intend, however, when the tax revision measure is before the committee, to urge the exemption in behalf of the men who did more than their full share and at that time I hope to have the support of The American Legion. I know many young men trying to support wives who are now paying a tax to the Government each year. They served at the risk of their lives for practically no consideration and I feel that it is wrong to require them to pay from a meager income the cost of the conflict.—JAMES G. STRONG, Representative, Fifth Kansas District, Washington, D. C.

Call it a day when every eligible ex-service man in your community is a member of The American Legion.

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Erroneous View

To a priest came a young woman one day, who had an exaggerated idea of her charms and who confessed she feared she had a besetting sin.

"And what is it?" asked the priest, kindly.

"It is this," she replied, her eyes cast down. "Every time I pass a mirror I think of my beauty."

"Faith, daughter," said the priest. "That's no sin, no sin at all. Just a slight mistake, daughter, just a triflin' error in judgment."

Ain't Nature Grand?

With a view to possibly guiding the cook's mind to a quieter summer hat than she had worn the previous season, Mrs. Smith spoke of some violets she had seen in a milliner's window.

"They're almost exactly like those in our garden, Mary," she said. "You've seen those often."

"Indeed I have, mum," returned Mary. "I was after waterin' them this very mornin'. Ain't it wonderful, mum, how natural the Lord can make them?"

Boating Song

Water, water everywhere,
And then a drop to drink.

But the Same Symptoms

"Are you a messenger boy?"

"No, sir. I gotta sore toe makes me walk this way."

To Follow Is Enough

Alice: "Gladys is a leader in fashion."

Fred: "I should think she'd be ashamed!"

Laugh at the Next One, Not This

You'll enjoy the rest of these jokes a lot more if you'll lay this copy aside until you rustle up a new Legion member. You've got him already? Please excuse, Al. The laugh's on us.

That's So, Too

"After all," ruminated Uncle Pegleg. "The man who promises his wife he will never marry again may be only a coward."

The Idea!

"I hear that Jubb's prodigal son came home and said he would be contented to be treated like one of the servants."

"He had all the nerve in the world, didn't he?"

Not Thrilling

"I hear you've got a new baby at your house."

Mrs. Mullane (mother of thirteen, wearily): "Tis nothing new."

The World's Worst Pun

Ex-Loot, A. E. F. (in restaurant): "Waiter, I ordered two eggs. Why have you brought me only one?"

Waiter, ex-K.P., A.E.F.: "Because one egg is un ouef."

One Important Guy

Besides being rather a wild youth, Sam Smithers was exceedingly egotistical. A couple of days after he returned from overseas he strolled into a grocery store where the prohibition amendment was under discussion.

"How about it, Sam?" asked a friend.

"Are you peeved because they made the country dry while you were gone?"

Sam drew himself up proudly and gazed at the group of loafers.

"Peeved, nothing!" he ejaculated. "I'm proud of it. Why, they had to amend the Constitution of the United States of America to reform me, and they knew it had to be done when I wasn't here to prevent it."

The Object

Mr. Peck: "I want to take up boxing. My wife——"

Instructor: "But you can't fight your wife."

Mr. Peck: "I know it. I'm not even going to try. What I want is to be able to stand punishment."

To Excite Envy

The New Butler: "Madam, I regret to report it, but your husband is in an intoxicated condition at the back door."

"Bring him around in front quickly, James, so the neighbors can see him."

At the Café de la Paix

Pvt., 1 Cl.: "Well, there's one thing an M. P. can't arrest and that's the flight of time."

Buck: "I dunno. I saw one come in this very joint and stop a few hours."

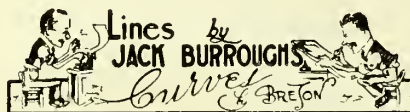
Better Than Nothing

"What will Miss Primleigh do now that she has no occasion to struggle for women's rights?"

"I imagine now she will begin going after women's lefts."

"Lefts? What do you mean?"

"Widowers."



Fifty-Fifty

Gobs are Adelina's joy,

While Sue prefers a soldier boy.

So Foxy Bill, to please the two,

Wears both the olive drab and blue.

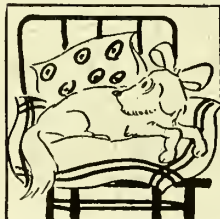
Cupid's French Costume

Since those who wed in France must stumble

Through legal mess and verbal jumble,

Danny, God of Love, should drape

His chubby body with red tape.



The Ex-Red Cross Dog

The rule it is for folks to say

That every dog must have his day.

But this one feels he'd rather stand

Another night in No Man's Land.

Just As Good

"I'd like to take a Turkish bath but I haven't the price."

"Don't spend money. Just step into this phone booth and wait until Central gets your number."

Hard Stuff

"What sort of man do you think would make a good husband for a clubwoman?"

"A caveman."

He Knew the Game

It was a long, dreary trial and the judge and everybody else were frankly bored. Mose was on the witness stand to testify as to a crap game raid.

"You insist the negro you saw escaping from the raid was a mulatto?" demanded one of the lawyers.

"Yassuh, he was bery light."

"But it has been shown that all the parties in the game were very black."

"Kain't help dat, suh. Dis boy was plain yaller."

"But——"

"Perhaps," interrupted the judge wearily, "the change in complexion was due to the fact he had been faded so many times."

Sounded Dubious

"Was her father encouraging when you went to ask him for his daughter's hand?" the friend asked.

"We-e-ll, that depends," replied the suitor gloomily.

"How's that?"

"He told me to put my proposition in writing so that I couldn't back out as all the others had done."

Good Intentions

"Does I hear right, Sam? Is you shootin' craps again?"

"Tain't mah fault, honey. What I aims for is nacherals, but what I shoots is craps."

But a Slim Chance

Uncle Holdecoyne: "Tommy, if I gave you a nickel what would you do with it?"

Tommy (who knows Unkie): "Well, I don't suppose it would do any good, but I'd try to pass it."

No. 12,728

"Pop, what is a standing joke?"

"A Ford car with a flat tire, son."

Same Old Stuff

Pastor: "I shall speak on 'Married Life' at the morning service and 'Eternal Punishment' in the evening."

Voice from the rear: "Aw, don't repeat yourself."

Hold Tight

Rub: "What do you think of the street car company?"

Dub: "I stand up for them every day."

Woof, Woof!

"That's a fine dog you've got there, Riley, but he's too fat. He needs more exercise."

"Whaddya mean, more exercise? This boy gets all the exercise he needs. Why, he goes for a tramp every day."

Neighborly Repartee

"How did that bad little boy of yours get hurt?"

"That good little boy of yours heaved a rock at him."

Kansas City Prepares Her Welcome

Elaborate Convention Plans Insure a Notable Chapter in Legion History

"THREE YEARS AFTER" might be the title of the spectacular gathering which is to be held in Kansas City October 30th and 31st and November 1st, but officially it will be known as the Third National Convention of The American Legion. Kansas City is now busy setting the stage for the 100,000 actors, Legionnaires all, who will converge at the junction of the Kaw and the Missouri from every State and from the lands overseas where American veterans of the World War still stick together.

For the Kansas City gathering will be much more than a convention. It will approach close to the idea of the great encampments that have made annual assemblies of the Grand Army of the Republic notable occasions. Of the 100,000 who are going to Kansas City, probably not more than 1,500 will be actual convention delegates. But the 99,850 will do more than a lot of heavy looking-on. They will be part and parcel of the Great Event—for one thing, they will be the miles-long parade that has already established itself as the great spectacular feature of any National Convention. So it was at Minneapolis, so it was at Cleveland, so it will be at Kansas City and right on to the setting of the Legion's day star in the gray-haired (or no-haired) future.

Kansas City made a loud noise before and after winning the honor of holding the 1921 convention, and in its preparations for that convention it has shown that it is backing up every promise with a preparation. For instance, after being designated the convention city it concluded that \$100,000 would be required for the convention expenses, and the Chamber of Commerce set out to raise this amount in three days. At the end of the second day the fund had passed \$109,000.

To insure that every visiting Legionnaire, whether a delegate or not, shall have a place to eat and sleep—not an easy thing to insure—every dwelling house, rooming house and hotel in greater Kansas City has been canvassed. The housing committee has adopted as its slogan the battle cry of the A. E. F. as it marched into Germany, "A bed for every man." It required ten days to collect the information on billeting facilities, but the data is compiled and it shows that nobody will have to

spend the night on a strange front porch.

Special railroad rates are expected to increase the attendance at the reunions of many regimental, company and other outfit associations to be held in Kansas City at the same time as the Convention. Units desiring to make reservations for reunion meeting halls are requested to communicate with Mort Jones of the convention committee. The convention proper will be held in Convention Hall, which will shelter 20,000 persons.

The old battle cry of "When do we eat?" will not be heard at the Convention. In addition to restaurants, all the clubs of the city will hold open house for the convention visitors and serve meals from early in the morning until late in the evening. Churches have also promised to throw open their dining rooms and serve meals hourly as long as there are any hungry Legionnaires. The restaurant and hotel men's associations have guaranteed that prices will not be raised. This applies not only to food, but to hotel rooms.

Sight seeing automobiles will operate in a continuous stream from all the information booths. They will carry Legionnaires on tours of the city free of charge.

The liveliest day of the convention is expected to be the day of the parade. Special trains from all parts of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Arkansas will

bring delegations for this march, and with them will come scores of bands. But all during the convention there will be special attractions and unusual events. One of these will be a flying exhibition and reunion of aviators. Planes are to be sent from factories both in the United States and Canada; the Army Air Service is to send several squadrons, and former Air Service men now having their own planes are expected to fly to Kansas City in them. Stunt flying, parachute jumping, changing from plane to plane in flight and climbing from a speeding auto to an airplane will be on the program. The main air event will be a Derby in which planes of all classes will be entered. Cash prizes and loving cups will be awarded the winners of all events.

The War Department will have an exhibit which will include many of the devices the Army expected to get in France but which were not completed until after the Armistice, such as body armor, new types of helmets, gas masks and uniforms. The exhibit will be collected from arsenals throughout the country and is expected to be one of the largest ever assembled by the War Department for public exhibition.

Grover-Metzger Post of Kansas City, composed entirely of stockyards men, will conduct a rodeo one day during the convention. In the fancy riding and roping of steers, they will be assisted by the delegation from Montana. Legion posts of Denver, Colo., have leased a theater for the first night of the convention and will put on a musical show for the visitors.

The convention committee announces that responses to invitations it has issued indicate that there will be present during the convention the largest gathering of distinguished public men of the United States and European countries ever assembled in this country. President Harding has accepted an invitation to attend. Other notables expected include General Pershing, Marshal Foch and Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty of England. Belgium, Italy and Canada also are expected to send representatives. The American soldiers who won the Congressional Medal of Honor have been invited to attend the convention at the expense of Kansas City, and it is hoped to have almost fifty of them marching in the parade.

The New National Vice Commander and His Service Record

THOMAS J. BANNIGAN, elected National Vice Commander to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of National Vice Commander John G. Emery to the post of National Commander, is serving his second term as Connecticut department adjutant, having been re-elected after his successful first year in that office for the three years following, the first time in Legion history that an official has been chosen for more than a single year. Mr. Bannigan is a native of Utica, N. Y., and was a newspaper man in his home town before leaving for Hartford, Conn., to become New England representative for a tobacco concern. He was identified with well-known tobacco houses for the next few years, later embarking in business for himself and conducting a chain of stores throughout Connecticut. Of recent years he has centralized his business in Hartford. Not the least of Mr. Bannigan's achievements in the tobacco business was his authorship of the familiar advertising slogan, "Get back of a Peter Schuyler cigar." Mr. Bannigan has applied this text to the Legion. Following his return from the service—as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, he was in charge of one of the plants at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, engaged in making army clothing and equipment—he was chosen supervisor of a clubhouse for ex-service men opened by the city of Hartford. As head of the state legislative committee Mr. Bannigan led a winning fight to secure for the Legion the handling and disbursement of the income from the \$2,500,000 fund created for needy ex-service men and their dependents by the State.



(c) Bachrach

Here and There in The Legion

For Overseas Graves

MORE than \$36,000 was the Legion's contribution this year to the fund for the decoration of A. E. F. graves under the direction of Paris Post. At this writing a few more small contributions are still to come in, but these will not be large enough to add materially to the total. They will, however, have a significance higher than their dollars-and-cents value, for in practically all cases they will represent the contributions of foreign departments, most of them farther from America than America is from France. Hawaii's contribution, for instance, will have traveled a good ten thousand miles before it reaches France. The Department of Japan's contribution will have to go more than half way around the world, as will that of the Philippine Islands; Chile's will have to go as far, but it will turn a corner on the way.

Thirty-three departments exceeded their allotted quotas for the Memorial Day fund as follows: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, Mexico, Panama, Cuba.

Iowa and Pennsylvania led the field in total contributions, the former contributing \$2,895.37 to the fund and the latter \$2,847.59. Three other States were in the two thousand dollar class: Illinois with \$2,588.24, Ohio with \$2,573.40 and Kansas with \$2,065.99. States contributing more than \$1,000 and less than \$2,000 to the fund were:

Minnesota	\$1,838.90
Indiana	1,787.43
New York	1,700.95
Missouri	1,373.83
Wisconsin	1,354.00
Massachusetts	1,131.90

Worthy of especial mention also is Oklahoma, which missed the thousand dollar class by just \$1.54—her contribution was \$998.46.

A resolution from your post to your senators and representatives telling them your attitude toward Legion legislation may make the difference between a yes and a no vote.

A Legion Summer Camp

A CHANCE for a summer vacation at the seashore for a nominal cost is offered to all members of the Legion and ex-service men by Chatham County Post of Savannah, Ga., whose latest enterprise has taken the form of opening a camp at the nearby beach of Tybee Island. Regulation army tents, fitted with wooden floors, have been set up and cots provided. The cost to guests is seventy-five cents a day per man, or \$5 a week for quarters, and meals are available at reasonable prices at nearby restaurants and hotels. Dancing, fishing, tennis, baseball and canoeing are the vacation pleasures afforded at the beach.

Good for the Circulation

THE enlistment of the newspapers in aid of the Legion has been carried out, in the Department of Illinois, along novel lines which have been the means of providing scores of jobless ex-service men with an opportunity to make money, and at the same time has put cash in the unemployment fund which the Legion maintains.

The Department of Illinois arranged with two big Chicago newspapers for out-of-work veterans to canvass for subscrip-

tions. Three dollars a day was paid to each solicitor and for all subscriptions obtained over six the ex-service man received fifty cents each. Out of every subscription obtained by an ex-service solicitor the Department of Illinois also received fifty cents for its unemployment fund, not in any way deducted from the solicitor's commission.

Not only did many veterans succeed in making both ends meet on the soliciting work the Legion secured for them, but a number of solicitors did so well that the newspapers gave them regular jobs. A printed Legion appeal for positions for ex-service men was distributed by the solicitors as they went their rounds and uncovered a number of jobs.

A Hero in Bergdoll's Shoes

THE memory of the man into whose hands was placed the rifle that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll refused to bear, and who fell in battle overseas, will be honored by Overbrook (Pa.) Post with a fitting memorial. When Bergdoll failed to appear before his local draft board the next numbers on the list were called. The first man to be accepted was assigned to the engineers and survived the war. The second, Russell C. Gross, of Philadelphia, entered the infantry in the 82nd Division and was killed in action in the Argonne, winning a citation for bravery in charging a machine gun nest.

Overbrook Post intends now to change its name to Russell C. Gross Post and to build a community house that will bear the name of the dead hero and will memorialize the soldier and sailor dead of that section of Philadelphia. The community house is to be endowed in order that it may embody the spirit of American patriotism beyond the lifetime of the Legion, as well as perpetuating the contempt of all fighting men for the arch slacker.

It was through an investigation conducted by Overbrook Post that the fact was determined that Gross was the first man to die in battle after being called ahead of his turn by the defection of Bergdoll.

Making Spotless Town

BEFORE the formation of an American Legion Post in Bigheart, Okla., no effort was made to govern the physical welfare of the little oil city. Streets and

alleys were covered with refuse, gutters were filled with rubbish, and water holes defaced the thoroughfares. Bigheart, it was determined by the Legionnaires of Wenster-Schrack Post, must be "deloused" and with this end in view every member of the post went to work with a vim.

In less than ten days every street and alley had been cleared of refuse. Receptacles for waste paper had been placed along the main street at 100-foot intervals and, together with the rubbish barrels in the alleys, are emptied by the Legion's K. P. detail each Saturday and their contents burned outside the town.

The main street is now a sightly thoroughfare with a concrete, electric-lighted guidepost at every crossing, and is graded from the center to the edges so that water holes no more form upon it. The infant mortality rate in a cleaner Bigheart decreased from 80 to 90 in a month to eight or nine. Local business men have been vigorous in their praises of the clean-up, and the medical profession of the county also has added its commendation.

You won't enjoy your vacation unless you get that buddy before you go—or before you come back.

Advertising the Jobless

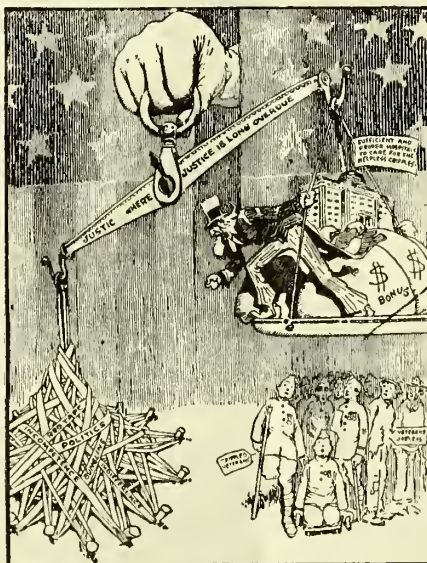
THE task of bringing the buddy who is out of a job in touch with the man who has a job to offer is handled by Henry H. Houston, 2nd, Post, of Germantown, Pa., through its official publication, *The Liaison*. In each issue *The Liaison* carries a column conducted by the post welfare officer which presents a list of situations wanted, together with the qualifications of the applicants. Employers among the membership are asked to call on the welfare officer for applicants whenever they have any kind of an opening to be filled. The results obtained through employment columns which are a feature in a number of Legion publications so far have been distinctly encouraging.

Display the Flag

TWO resolutions aimed to strengthen the spirit of Americanism in the community have been passed by James P. Hawley Post of Neenah, Wis. In one resolution it was urged that the citizens display the American flag on their homes and places of business, not only on the Fourth of July but on every national holiday, and in such a manner that the flag may wave "and inspire all with the spirit of 100 percent Americanism." The second resolution asked the Board of Education to rename the ward schools of the city after American patriots, such as Washington and Lincoln.

As long as mountains endure the name of the late National Commander Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., will be remembered in the Department of Georgia, for at Camp Benning one of the most prominent hills on the reservation has been named after him. The decision was made by a board of officers charged with naming all the prominent natural features within the camp boundaries.

The release of Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick of Uniontown, Ala., from the Bolsheviks still is being sought, the latest move to induce the United States Government to obtain freedom for him originating with the Department of Poland of The American Legion. The executive committee of the Department of Alabama some months ago called upon President Wilson to demand the release of Captain Kilpatrick, who was captured in the Crimea while doing Red Cross work.



Shreveport (La.) Times

How Long, O Lord, How Long!

From Café to Chateau

(Continued from page 8)

aires during A. E. F. occupation. Far from it. Even in Paris, that centre of jollification and gay taxis, many of the hotels where American officers and soldiers were wont to stop, during the hours of treasured furloughs, have changed hands. The old owners? Ah, they've retired. Others, more conservative, still are in evidence at their accustomed desks. But they are in a different status now. Their fat balance in the bank has given them an independence they never knew before.

These same hotels have been renovated and re-decorated until they shine out conspicuously on their little side streets. I have particularly in mind one third-class hotel on Rue Ste. Anne, not far from the Hotel Ste. Anne, where all Americans in military service registered on arriving in Paris. This house, liberally patronized by both resident and visiting soldiers, made vast sums in 1917 and '18. Now the proprietor, while continuing to own the hotel, is comfortably enough placed to be able to forget it occasionally. He and his family spend much time travelling. A small fortune in francs that came from buddy's jeans has been expended in repainting and refinishing the house.

And down St. Nazaire way, it was the same story. In Nantes, where there were not so many Yanks, it was the hotels made the most money. In Savanay, the keepers of cafes near the site of the great A. E. F. hospital group are now looked up to with respect by the villagers.

And as to St. Nazaire, itself? Conditions are even more interesting there. For the newly-rich hotel owners have not ceased operations. Few of those who were made wealthy by the advent of the Americans, have retired. The principal sign of their better fortunes lies, as in Paris, in the handsome appearance of their hostelrys today. Then, too, Madame goes to Paris occasionally. (Paris was as far away as New York to Madame before 1917). These cafes are now patronized by throngs of Yankee tourists.

Let it not be supposed from this record of sudden wealth, due to Yank generosity, that these cafe-keepers and hotel-owners were, as a class, profiteers. True, much of that was done. But, then, on the other hand, thousands of Americans will testify to instances of generosity on the part of Madame, herself. I know personally that a certain genial Frenchwoman in Chaumont lost thousands of francs in "bad debts." Familiar with the hazards of war as they were, they usually were willing to chance non-payment rather than let buddy with his uncertain fate go superfluous. And, with his memories of pleasant hours spent in the warmth and comfort of these cheery wayside inns, the ex-overseas man will be prone to grudge them neither their nice car nor their fat bank account. Madame, in good-heartedness and sympathy, gave as much as she got. Many Yanks are indebted to her for chasing away the blues in grim hours. So it's a safe bet that whether Madame is spending her A. E. F. francs on the gaming-tables at Nice, or in the fashionable shops at Paris, the men whose patronage brought her wealth would say, could they but see her now—"Go to it, and good luck!"



"We'll tell
the World"
says
the Legion

I WAS a proud driver of a 1913 Harley-Davidson before the war, and drove a 1917 H-D for over 25,000 miles in France, Belgium and Germany. I won a Blue Ribbon at Neuweid Germany, with my army Harley-Davidson, over 25 competitors. If anyone doubts what a Harley-Davidson really is, refer them to some of us A. E. F. boys.

WM. T. FELLOWS
150 West Second Street Niles, Ohio

Last Sunday I rode 74 miles (tandem) over the famous Arizona Apache Trail and used just one gallon of gas. Of course there was lots of coasting, but also lots of hills. Hills make no difference to a Harley-Davidson.

C. L. WALKER
Box 786 Globe, Ariz.

Before I entered the service I was a member of the El Paso, Texas, police force as motorcycle officer. I stuck to my Harley-Davidson like glue, as I had to ride 8 hours per day and every day in the week. I never tired of the H-D as I

did other machines. After I entered the service, I went to San Antonio, Texas, where I was assigned to M. P. duty, and was fortunate enough to get a Harley-Davidson.

M. C. PHILLIPS
13 Hammond Street, Gloucester, Mass.

I am a rural mail carrier out of here. Last season I used an automobile to carry mail but found it too expensive. I have decided to try a Harley-Davidson with side-car and have two other carriers in the same notion.

W. C. STRUCK
Fairmont, Minn.

I have been a rider of the Harley-Davidson for the past four years and like it very much. I also rode one in France for two years. I took it over with me and brought it back. Let me know if you have a territory open for an agent out this way.

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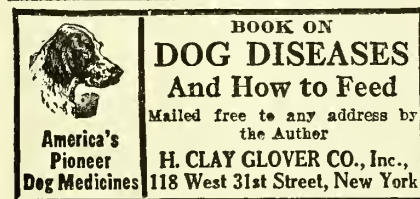
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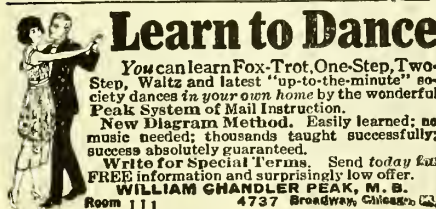
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THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The purpose of this department is to reflect the national activities of the Women's Auxiliary and to convey suggestions and ideas between units. Contributions should be sent to Miss Pauline Carnick, National Executive Secretary, Women's Auxiliary, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, who also will answer questions pertaining to the Auxiliary.

Ohio Out for 100 Percent

WOMEN'S Auxiliary units are being organized rapidly in Ohio. Of the 510 Legion posts, over 120 at this writing have Auxiliaries and, following the slogan of other States, Ohio intends to contrive an alliance with the eligibles—mothers, wives, sisters and daughters—for an Auxiliary unit for every post.

"No bachelor posts wanted!" This is the edict of Hugh K. Martin, Department Adjutant. This does not mean that bachelor posts are to drop out, but it does mean that as soon as possible they are to get their Auxiliary units.

"The posts that have Auxiliary units are to be commended. But why have the rest of the posts failed to organize units?" the adjutant wants to know. "They should realize that the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the members of the Legion and of those who died in service have the real welfare of the ex-service men at heart. They should realize that women are now voters and that their votes will be just as effective as those of the men. They should realize that the way to make them effective is through organization, and that the men and women who have the same interests as regards the ex-service men should work together through cooperating organizations.

"The American Legion recognizes an auxiliary organization to be known as the Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion." No other women's organization is officially recognized. Any such women's organizations are independent and wholly apart from The American Legion. The Legion has no quarrel to pick with them. There is absolutely nothing to prevent an eligible woman from being a member of such other organizations as well as a member of the Women's Auxiliary. But there is nothing so effective as a union of The American Legion and the Women's Auxiliary as coordinate organizations in the community, state and nation, fighting to reach a mutual goal.

"So if your post is one of these bachelor posts, by all means get busy and get busy quick and organize your Auxiliary unit; for no bachelor posts are wanted in Ohio."

It is your Congressman's business to represent the sentiment of his and your community. Let him know your sentiments on the Legion's legislative program.

Activities for the week, reports the Auxiliary of Fort Orange Post of Albany, N. Y., included the investigation of three soldiers' families, purchase of a stock of groceries and meat for one family, collection of clothes for a mother and child, visits to local hospitals where soldiers are being treated and an automobile outing for the disabled. Fort Orange Post Auxiliary and the Auxiliary of Capitol City Post of Albany sold 24,000 poppies for Memorial Day this year, realizing \$2400.

The Auxiliary units of the Department of Texas are bending every effort to cooperate with Legion posts throughout the State in working for the success of the drive for \$350,000 for the completion of the American Legion Memorial Hospital at Kerrville.

The following report is a sample of the hospital work being done by the Women's

Auxiliary in Kansas: "The Women's Auxiliary at Wichita was very busy during the month of May. We made 117 individual calls, distributed flowers on Mother's Day, furnished home-made cake, smokes, magazines and books in the hospitals, and thread and needles, that the men might mend their clothes. On Memorial Day we made 68 telephone calls, and on the birthdays of the boys we send them boxes of candy."

What a Women's Auxiliary of fifteen members in a town of 700 population can do was demonstrated by the Women's Auxiliary to Jasper, Minn. Post. On Memorial Day, the members raised \$100, which went to the State Department to provide comforts for sick and disabled soldiers.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Department of Florida perfected its state organization in Orlando, when its convention was held in connection with the annual reunion of ex-service men and the third annual convention of the Department of Florida. Women from all over the State were present, and plans were laid for intensive organization.

Cigarettes, frankfurters, candy, cakes and even a clairvoyant helped to fill the coffers of the Women's Auxiliary at Tacony, Pa., at the first annual bazaar of William D. Oxley Post. Due largely to the efforts of the women, it was decided to make the bazaar an annual affair.

More than tripling its membership, the Women's Auxiliary at Murray, Ky., recently made a splendid record during a membership drive. It also raised \$50 and paid the rent for the Legion clubrooms.

At a recent dance given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion post, at Lakewood, N. J., more than \$400 was cleared for a memorial fund.

Tickets for baseball games and for motion picture shows will be provided by the Women's Auxiliary of Rock Island, Ill. Post, to disabled men in local hospitals who are able to attend.

Men who are discharged from hospitals need a friend and they need a home until they can adjust themselves to the new life and obtain a job, and it is the purpose of the Women's Auxiliary of Minnesota that they shall have both. Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Department of Minnesota, believes that each of the more than 210 units can raise \$100 toward the support of a home where the men can have proper food, surroundings, and companionship until they are strong again physically and mentally.

Seven hundred men and women attended the meeting at which the Women's Auxiliary to San Jose (Calif.) Post No. 89 was organized.

Thirty boxes of almond chocolate bars, 240 pounds of home made candy done up in 175 attractive boxes, and 89 dozen cookies represent the recent contribution of the Women's Auxiliary of George G. Luckey Post of Vinton, Ia., to disabled men in Knoxville Hospital.

With a unit of but 55 members, the Women's Auxiliary of Kingman, Kans., is backing the local Legion Post in its campaign for a community house. The result is that \$1,300 has been raised. Auxiliary members volunteer in the role of matrons and are in constant attendance at the club rooms.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary in Oregon have formed a temporary state organization which will seek to double the number of units and the membership.

"An American to Be Proud Of"

The Tribute of the Nation's Newspapers to the Memory of Commander Galbraith

The sorrow that swept the nation at the death of the late National Commander Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., was voiced by the press in such representative passages as the following:

IT is not too much to say that in his brief service as National Commander of The American Legion Colonel Galbraith was an inspiration to his countrymen. He had a rugged and captivating eloquence. Much that he said about Americanization, the duty of the citizen, the fidelity of the soldier, would bear quoting. No man was more loyal to our Allies in the war. He despised the slacker, he had a contempt for the hyphenated. An American to be proud of was Frederick W. Galbraith.—*New York Times*.

"Colonel, I'd like to slip home and feed my pet dog. I just called up and the folks are all away. I know that poor Bill is hungry." This appeal was made to Colonel Galbraith one evening by a private in his regiment when it was encamped at Sharonville. "Sure you can go," the Colonel said. "It sounds like a new excuse to me but I believe you. In fact, I'll help you get to town." He called a chauffeur and had the private driven to his home.—*Cincinnati (O.) Times Star*.

No single sentence can better express the life, belief and gospel of service of Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., than his words uttered at the Boston City Club last year: "One American for Americans. Let the rest get out!"—*Boston (Mass.) Transcript*.

Pages could be devoted to his sterling qualities—how he made it his business to help needy veterans, his justice in arbitrating intra-Legion controversies, his admiration for men of achievement—all are matters of record. But, were he given the choice, he would ask no songs of praise. His is a simple epitaph: "A soldier and a man."—*F. J. P., Jr., in the New York Tribune*.

The death of Col. F. W. Galbraith was a loss to the nation as well as to The American Legion, which he headed so ably. Immediately upon his election as head of The American Legion last fall, he threw himself whole-heartedly into the fight for justice to the disabled soldiers. Fate decreed that The American Legion's commander was not to live to see the full fruition of the work to which he had dedicated himself. But his example of unselfish devotion to a noble cause will be the inspiration to others to carry on and finish the task.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Daily News*.

Had he had a choice in the matter Colonel Galbraith would have sought to stay the hand of death. He was a fighter, and the good fight, affecting half a million men, crippled, sick, wrecked in body or mind by war, had only begun. His lieutenants who loved him will take up the battle where he fell.—*New York Evening Post*.

The Legion will mourn but it will not pause. It is an attribute of the society of soldiers of the World War that it commands leadership, in place of being dependent upon it. The ideals of the Legion are pitched on so high a plane, the memories and services of its members so distinguished, that no accident or death can cripple its progress. There will be another to fill the shoes of Galbraith and fill them well. Yet the members of the Legion and the citizens of the nation can scarce feel anything save deep regret that the life of this servant of the nation in war and in peace was called to an untimely end.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) News*.

In the loss of their commander and leader the members of The American Legion will have the sincere sympathy of the American people generally, who will also feel that the country has lost a most worthy and

representative citizen. Yet Colonel Galbraith left a record that should be an inspiration to all other sincere and patriotic citizens, admonishing them to face their duties and do their bit unflinchingly.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern*.

Colonel Galbraith was, above all, an American. He was a man of big heart, big brain, courage and ideals, a fitting one to stand as the head of that body which keeps alive the spirit of the great crusade.—*Lexington (Ky.) Herald*.

His death came to him as it might have occurred in warfare, unexpectedly, without warning, but prepared, as one who has all his life fulfilled his duty. His loss is the country's loss.—*Dayton (O.) Journal*.

Colonel Galbraith was not merely a vocal patriot. He served his country in fact, as well as by word of mouth. He was a forceful personality, a fine type of the enthusiastic and intelligent American. The work he was engaged in when death overtook him must be continued. It goes without saying that The American Legion will carry on.—*Akron (O.) Times*.

MR. LINEBERGER of California. Mr. Chairman, I desire to use a portion of the time allotted to me voicing an expression of grief and sorrow concerning the late Col. Frederick W. Galbraith, whose untimely death was announced in the morning's press:

"Whereas, Col. Frederick W. Galbraith, National Commander of The American Legion, a valiant and distinguished soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, met an untimely and tragic death on June 9, 1921; therefore, the members of the House of Representatives, reflecting the sentiment of the American people, hereby express the sorrow of the nation at the loss of this courageous soldier and exemplary citizen, whose life, character and services will be an inspiration to every American patriot and a lasting heritage to the bereaved family."

I am sure that these sentiments are voiced by every member of this House where the unalloyed Americanism and fine traits of character of the late Colonel Galbraith were so well known and thoroughly appreciated.—*Congressional Record*.

We have no hesitation in classing Frederick W. Galbraith as a fine type of the middle-aged American patriot, as fine a type as the war developed. Beyond forty the average man ought not to enter a football game, to say nothing of a military campaign in the field, according to physicians. He laughed at such limitations. His death is a grave loss to The American Legion, in which the peace spirit of law abidance and ordered liberty had no stronger protagonist.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle*.

"The Fighting Colonel," as The American Legion commander was known among fellow officers and men who served in his regiment in France, died in the service, for he was on a business journey for the war veterans' organization when the fatal accident occurred.—*East Liverpool (O.) Review*.

O "Fighting Colonel of the Fighting First," Your splendid, energetic soul has burst Life's shell; and in one moment you have passed,

Beyond the fighting world, to Peace at last.

* * *

You bore the torch that our dull eyes might see

The straight, clear path of duty we must tread.

God grant that we be faithful now you're dead,

And follow where you lead us—to the end!

Caroline R. Bispham in the *N. Y. Times*.

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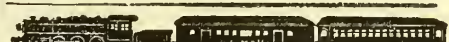
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An Army of the United States

(Continued from page 10)

Guard was primarily a local organization loosely connected with the Federal Government. In other States the local character of the Guard came to be regarded as secondary and the primary function that of being the second line of defense of the Federal Government.

The Congress had never legislated in such a way as to enable guardsmen to know their exact status and the duties expected of them. There was much friction between the Guard and the Regulars. The former strongly inclined to the belief that the Regulars were jealous of their rivalry and desirous of keeping them down, the latter often contending that the Guard was inefficient and could not be made efficient.

It is not necessary to discuss the rights and wrongs of this long controversy. That it existed, to the great detriment of the national defense, cannot be denied. The World War jolted everybody concerned pretty severely and cleared the minds of a great many people as to what the Guard should be. There has come about among the Regulars a change of sentiment with respect to the Guard and to-day we find all the progressive officers in the Regular establishment anxious to build up the Guard into a great and effective force.

And the guardsmen themselves, many of whom prior to the war did not possess the national viewpoint, now realize that the future of the Guard depends upon its being made into a truly national force, competent to join the Regulars and to be a part of the Army when a great war breaks out. The new law states this policy in Section 3, quoted above, and several other provisions contribute to the end sought.

For example, Guard officers, for the first time, may hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps and thereby become eligible for service with Regular troops in a status equal to that of Regular officers. They may also attend the Service Schools of the Regular establishment, such as Benning, Riley, Knox, and the rest, and there take short courses of instruction and become thoroughly trained in the latest tactical developments of the combat arms.

Perhaps the most important provision of this kind in the new law is that which admits a number of National Guard and Reserve officers to membership in the General Staff at Washington. Under this provision the Secretary of War selects from among Guard and Reserve officers, nominated by the governors of the States, those deemed best qualified for the work of the War Plans Division and the Operations Division of the General Staff. When one remembers that nearly all policies affecting the allocation, organization and training of troops originate in the General Staff, one can see how important it is to have officers representing the citizen element of the Army in intimate contact with the Regular officers engaged in General Staff studies.

Already it is apparent that this arrangement is working with remarkable success, the Regular officer learning more of the psychology of the citizen soldier and the Guard or Reserve officer learning more of the work

and plans of the Regular establishment. I am convinced that this feature of the new law is one of the most important and goes far to bind all elements together into one Army inspired by mutual understanding.

The Guard as a whole is growing steadily and healthily, confident at last of its status, and fully aware of its mission. At this writing it approximates 100,000 officers and men—a good showing when one considers the shortness of the period since the enactment of the new legislation and the atmosphere of relaxation and uncertainty which of necessity followed the signing of the Armistice. I am confident the Guard will continue to grow into a great and effective force—a competent companion in arms of the Regulars.

The third, and by no means the least important element of the Army provided for in the Army Reorganization Act, is the Organized Reserve. The Congress really planted the seed for this organization when it authorized, several years ago, the establishment of the Officers' Reserve Corps. At the time of the passage of the Reorganization Act something like 60,000 persons had accepted commissions in the Reserve Corps, nearly all of them officers with valuable experience gained in the World War. The authors of the new law were convinced that the old law should be built up to its logical conclusion through the organization of a Reserve force composed of both officers and enlisted men—a force capable of prompt mobilization and indefinite expansion in time of war.

Referring again to Section 3 of the Act, we find that each corps area must contain at least one division of the Organized Reserve, and in another section of the Act are found provisions looking forward to the re-establishment and perpetuation of divisions, brigades and regiments which formed the National Army during the last war. The idea is that veterans of the late war, together with graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, graduates of military schools and colleges and of the civilian military training camps (provided for in the Act) and former soldiers of the Regulars and Guard will be invited to help re-establish in appropriate localities over the country the war-time regiments, brigades and divisions.

Of necessity, these units will for some time to come be somewhat skeletonized, but at least they will form an effective nucleus for mobilization and expansion in case of great emergency. Reserve officers, of whom we now have seventy or eighty thousand, will be assigned to the units of the Organized Reserves in or near the locality in which they reside. This will make it possible for every Reserve officer to know exactly what his duty and mission are to be in time of war, and to take his place promptly with his platoon, company, troop, battery or regiment.

It is confidently expected that the enlisted men in each unit will form a most important and effective nucleus of non-commissioned officers. The qualifications for membership in the enlisted ranks of the Reserves are to be fixed by the Secretary of War, but it is understood that he will follow the plan

set forth above. The establishment of the Organized Reserves is the great experiment of the new law and one which will require the most careful and intimate study of local conditions, public sentiment and psychology. It is well to go slowly at first in order that progress may be sure and achievement permanent.

The War Plans Division of the General Staff is now at work upon regulations governing this great citizen reserve force. The Guard and Reserve officers who are serving in this Division and who have had broad experience with the recruiting and training of citizen volunteers are lending their best efforts for the solution of the problem.

A recent announcement of the Secretary of War tells us that General Pershing, upon assuming office as Chief of Staff, will devote much of his time and talents to the organization of this force, and to the National Guard as well. Indeed, he and his own staff are to pay especial attention to the citizen element of the Army of the United States. No more fortunate selection could have been made by the Secretary, and the friends of the new law both in and out of the service look forward with confidence to the establishment of these citizen forces upon a sound, sure basis.

The Organized Reserves under the new law may be called out for short annual periods of training but may be called into active service only in case of war declared by the Congress. In fact, this element is to be a great war

reserve organized in time of peace into proper units of all branches of the service, somewhat skeletonized to be sure, but making it possible to mobilize the man-power of America in a short period of time, much shorter than that consumed when we declared war against Germany. No sensible man can deny that the establishment and maintenance of such a war-time reserve can be accomplished economically in time of peace and will save months of delay, billions of dollars and not a few lives in time of war.

The authors of the legislation had one great thought in mind—that the Army of the United States, composed of three elements, Regulars, National Guard and Organized Reserves, shall be indeed an army of the people, belonging to the people, beloved and trusted by the people.

Too long have the people regarded the Army as a thing apart, strange, remote and mysterious. From now on Americans, I am sure, will entertain a different opinion of the Army; for it is theirs, and with the guidance of the best brains, military and civil, they can make of it what they will. As the knowledge of the new order spreads, as the public comes to understand the democratic spirit in which it is conceived and the true economy with which it can be maintained, we shall at last possess an Army of the United States competent to defend the Republic against any conceivable combination of enemies. This very competency will go far, very far, toward the elimination of war.

America Goes to Sea

(Continued from page 6)

and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,113 sea-going vessels of 5,515,180 gross tons. This does not include seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 562,005 gross tons, of which number eighty-one of 546,210 gross tons were steamers and seven of 15,795 gross tons were sailing vessels.

The total construction in the United States added to the merchant marine during the war 875 vessels of 2,941,845 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 233 vessels of 833,854 gross tons, the movement to the ocean from the Great Lakes of 66 steamers of 139,469 gross tons, and miscellaneous additions amounting to 31 vessels of 39,219 gross tons are other sources of acquisition. The loss of 114 vessels of 322,214 gross tons by enemy action, of 278 vessels of 405,400 gross tons, through sale to the United States Government, abandonment and other causes, accounts for the decrease.

Today we are potentially the greatest marine power of the earth, for the reason that we possess the greatest shipbuilding instrumentalities. In 1917, when the United States determined to build ships on a scale never before attempted in the history of the world, there were available in this country only 61 shipyards, with 234 ways, in which vessels of 3,500 deadweight tons and upward could be constructed. In November, 1918, when the armistice was signed, ship construction had been developed to a point where we had increased the shipyards to 223 and the number of ways had gone up to 1,099.

How America's shipping gained during the war and subsequently, while that of other nations decreased, is shown by the contrast between sinkings and seizures and new building. The following table, in gross tons (000's omitted) covers the world, the Central Powers excepted:

	United States	United Kingdom	Other Countries	World
At outbreak of war...	7,900	19,250	15,250	42,400
War losses.....	900	9,000	5,100	15,000
Gross reduction to...	7,000	10,250	10,150	27,400
Added by building...	3,400	4,800	2,500	10,700
Added by seizures...	500	700	1,175	2,375
Tonnage November 11, 1918.....	10,900	15,750	13,825	40,475
Added to April 1, 1919 (net estimate)	900	675	550	2,125
Tonnage April 1, 1919	11,800	16,425	14,375	42,600
Gain or loss.....	3,900	2,825	875	200

We now have more shipyards, more shipways and more shipworkers than any other country on the globe. American engineers and American brains demonstrated during the war what they could do when the emergency demanded speedy action.

We are now confronted by an emergency equally as serious as any that has existed in the history of the country. We are the superior merchandising nation of the world. So far as our foreign opportunities are concerned, the trade is there. So far as our distributing mechanism is concerned, the ships are here—and we have the means of rapidly building others. What are we going to do with our opportunities?

Vacation Days

Insure your pleasure for your vacation by buying something

"SPALDING."

A right start for a happy ending.



For Tennis, Golf, Base Ball—every Athletic Sport—

SPALDING IMPLEMENTS

will give you the most satisfaction.

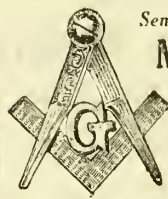
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
New York Chicago San Francisco
Stores in all other principal cities

12 Months to Pay

Enjoy your 1921 "Ranger" at once. Earn money for the small monthly payments on Our Easy Payment Plan. Parents often advance first small payment to help their boys along. FACTORY TO RIDER wholesale prices. Three big model factories. 44 Styles, colors and sizes in our famous Ranger line. DELIVERED FREE, express prepaid. FOR 30 DAYS TRIAL. Select bicycle and terms that suit—cash or easy payments. Lamps, horns, wheels, parts and equipment, at half retail prices. SEND NO MONEY—Simply write today for big FREE Ranger Catalog and marvelous prices and terms.



Mead Cycle Company Special Offer to Rider Agents
Dept. M-166 Chicago



Send for a Complete Catalogue of MASONIC BOOKS

Jewelry and Goods

REDDING & CO.

Publishers and Manufacturers
Dept. A 200 Fifth Avenue, New York

Exide BATTERIES

Power Dependability Long Life

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888 PHILADELPHIA 1921
Branches in 17 cities



SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

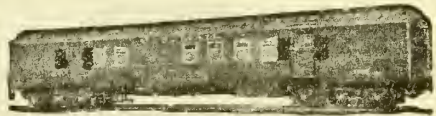
320 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED, CLOTH
By Winfield Scott Hall, M. D. Ph. D.

SEX FACTS MADE PLAIN

- What every young man and Every young woman should know
- What every husband and Every young wife should know
- What every parent should know

\$1.00

POSTPAID Mailed in plain wrapper Table contents & commendations on request
AMERICAN PUB. CO., 709 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia



Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks

\$1600 First Year Every Man or Woman over 16 should send coupon Ex-service men spring examinations; (3) list of many government jobs now open.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. M-190, Rochester, N. Y.
Send me, without charge, (1) sample Railway Mail Clerk Examination questions; (2) schedule showing places where examinations are held; (3) list of many government jobs now open.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The spirit of the American Doughboy

Copyrighted

E. M. VIGUESNEY, Sculptor
Americus, Ga.
Beautiful bronze metal
statue 12 inches high

This statue has been approved by the National Memorial Committee of The American Legion who pronounced it

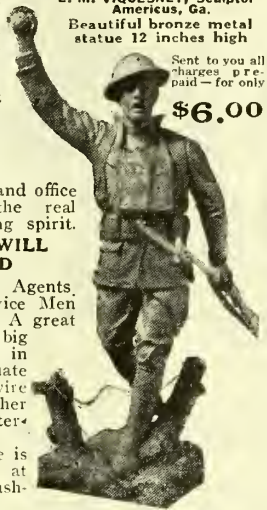
100% Perfect
This 12-inch bronze statuette is wanted in every American home and office as typifying the real American fighting spirit.

**MILLIONS WILL
BE SOLD**

Special Offer to Agents, Canvassers, Service Men & Legion Posts. A great chance to make big money QUICK, in a clean legitimate way. Write or wire at once for further information and territory.

A life size statue is to be erected at Centralia, Washington.

Address, THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOY
INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS
AMERICUS, GEORGIA



Sent to you all
charges pre-
paid — for only
\$6.00

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Get "The Cursed Court of Emperor Sin Sin," a peppy burlesque Initiation written by a Legionnaire. Clever, Comical lines and stunts will add life and interest to every meeting. In booklet form with notes on properties and costumes. Set of nine copies, one for each character sent postpaid for \$5.00. Order now and initiate 'em next meeting.

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Leaders For 51 Years

Perfect in every way,
quality, fit and wear.

Low price. Used in hos-

pitals; prescribed by medical authorities.

If your druggist does not carry Schnoter's

—accept no substitutes. Order direct \$1.00.

Booklet of other styles sent upon request.

J. G. SCHNOTER CO.
Midland Park (Dept. T.) New Jersey

A Money Order or Check sent
promptly will bring you an

**ADJUSTABLE
BACK BINDER**

FOR

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

holding 52 issues.

Full Book Cloth (Red) at \$1.75 each—Postpaid

Fabrikoid Covered (Black) \$2.25 each—Postpaid

with THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY embossed in gilt
on cover.

Binder Department

THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

627 West 43d St. NEW YORK

Beating Broadways Into Main Streets

(Continued from page 8)

already happened in New York, for example, where boxing has been resumed and where, for the first time in many years, Sunday baseball has become lawful.)

As for the country's sentiments on the prohibition of tobacco, the smokers have considerable cause to rejoice. Though Utah last month put into effect a new anti-cigarette law, four other States which have tried this kind of legislation and found it unpopular have within the year repealed their anti-cigarette laws. Iowa, Arkansas, Tennessee and Idaho have dropped out of the ranks, and Kansas, too, is reported to be considering similar action. Utah soon may find no company but that of North Dakota; and both of these States are small in population—North Dakota ranks thirty-sixth in the 1920 line-up, and Utah stands fortieth.

But I also hasten to add that I do not for a moment believe that the Volstead Law will be among the prohibitions that will be much affected. As a cold and impartial observer, I see the dry law gaining generally in enforcement. Everywhere the saloons are dying of attrition, the "gilded cabarets" going into bankruptcy, and "night life" steadily on the wane. The "Great White Ways" of our land are becoming liker every day in sobriety unto Main

Street of Gopher Prairie—though their brightness waxes if you judge it merely by lights, their gaiety grows every night less Parisian. With orange drink stands supplanting bars, movie houses luring attendance away from the theatres, popular priced restaurants succeeding the cabaret shows, our Broadways are all in a fair way to becoming Main Streets.



HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: METHOD OF HANDLING DELINQUENT POSTS—ORGANIZATION No. 7.

For the special information of the Statistica Section of the Organization Division of National Headquarters, department adjutants are respectfully requested to furnish this office with lists of those posts, by name, number and location, not having paid any memberships for the current year, including those posts falling below the minimum requirement of fifteen members.

As a means of reaching further conclusions, it is requested that this office also be given the name and address of posts that have met the minimum membership requirement, but whose general membership record indicates them to be in a weak condition.

In requesting this information, we desire to emphasize the fact that the established policy of National Headquarters in not assuming or dictating the policy of individual departments in connection with intra-department administration affairs will be strictly followed in this instance.

Each department adjutant, however, will confer a favor by fully outlining the present policy of his department with reference to what action is taken in handling such posts.

Since some departments will find it necessary to recommend the cancellation of post charters in some instances, the following procedure is quoted:

The following procedure is required for the cancellation of charters in cases other than for disciplinary measures or cause: Where a post fails in regular meeting to pass a resolution requesting the cancellation of its charter, and the department headquarters finds that the post is "dead" and there is no chance of reorganization, department headquarters is required to get in touch with the former post officer or officers and procure from him or them a statement requesting cancellation of charter and giving the reasons therefor. The charter should be returned to department headquarters for transmittal to National Headquarters for cancellation.

Where a department is unable to get response from any of the former post officers or members, an affidavit of the department commander attested by the department adjutant, requesting cancellation of charter and setting forth the reasons therefor, is required. Where more than one charter is to be cancelled, a separate affidavit covering each post is required.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: LOCATION OF GRAVES OF VETERANS ON CEMETERY PLAT—SPECIAL No. 23.

It has been brought to the attention of National Headquarters that considerable confusion and difficulty has been experienced by committees designated to decorate graves of deceased veterans in the past Memorial Days through not being able to locate them readily, if at all.

To avoid repetition of this experience, guard against errors of omission in this respect, and to properly preserve the information which can be secured today concerning the location of veterans' graves, it is suggested that each post secure from each Confederate, G. A. R. and Spanish-American War Veterans post a list of deceased members.

The records of the officer in charge of the cemetery will show the exact location of each grave, and this information may be inserted on the proper cemetery plat. The duty of securing this data and keeping it up to date could well be assigned to the post chaplain. Just prior to Memorial Day these charts could be referred to the respective cemetery sextons who would be pleased to place a flag on each grave, making it easily and quickly identified.

Department adjutants are requested to transmit this suggestion to their posts for consideration.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

SUBJECT: DISCLOSURES REVEALED IN HEARINGS OF THE NATIONAL DISABLED SOLDIERS' LEAGUE—SPECIAL No. 22.

In the hearings before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in the investigation of the National Disabled Soldiers' League, the fact was brought out that certain Legion posts had farmed out advertising contracts on the basis of 60 percent to men who did the begging and 40 percent to the Legion posts. In one case an ex-convict secured 60 percent of \$11,000; in another 60 percent of \$8,000; in still another 60 percent of \$4,000. Abuse of public confidence and misuse of the name of The American Legion in such a flagrant manner is so totally opposed to that for which The American Legion stands that it cannot be tolerated. Any case of this kind coming to the attention of department officials should be thoroughly investigated and disobedient members of the Legion adequately disciplined.—LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.

Filling the Sweet Tooth

The ruins of Rome had nothing on the ruins of a French confectionery store after the doughboys had gone thither to buy sweets.

Bare shelves alone stood as mute reminders in the little room that had once housed the peanut and the gumdrop, the cream puff and the éclair, the tart and the pie.

French kids stood with tears in their eyes whenever an O. D. column of Yanks, carrying with them the entire supply of candy and cookies, marched out of town.

Going over on his transport many and many a buck performed the magic stunt of changing dough into candy—

A bird who could get up front in a line at the canteen was put in a class with the Grecian marathoner who was crowned with a wreath of ivy.

The cuckoos behind the counter were busier than dogrobbers at first call for drill.

As eaters of sweets, the doughboys amazed Europe.

Isn't the sweet tooth still with us?

Doesn't it still need filling about every so often?

When you set out on a diplomatic mission on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights—to see her—you know— isn't it—

A BOX OF CANDY!

Too late at the club—or at the office on business—

A BOX OF CANDY!

Mighty events still take place through the modest medium of—

A BOX OF CANDY!

But we haven't impressed the candy manufacturers here at home with these facts.

So far we have carried no candy advertising in our columns. How come?

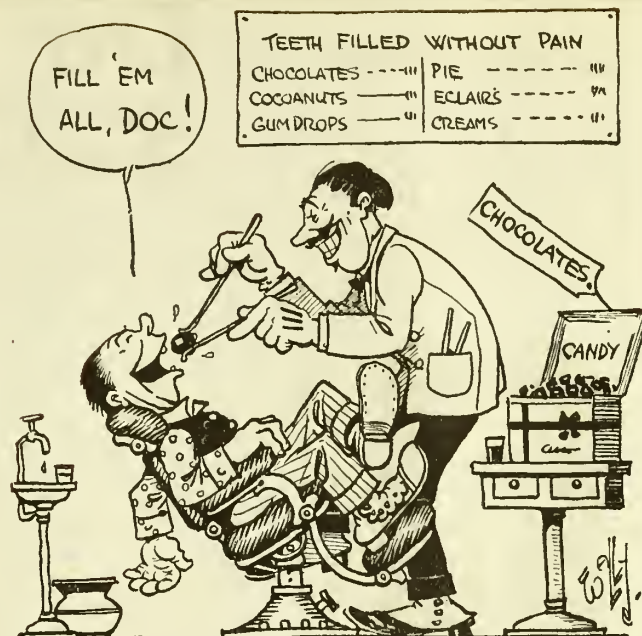
Can you help us fill the sweet tooth, Buddy?

Help yourself to a coupon, cafeteria style, and tell us about your favorite brand.

When do we eat—candy?

Next Week—

"The Sweetest Story Ever Told"



To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d St., New York City,
Our Buddy should eat

Give name

Because.....

Give reason

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

I am a dealer and would like to see the following
manufacturer advertise with us

Give name

Because.....

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES	
VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.....	21
Long-Mileage Tire & Rubber Co.....	
Park Tire Co.....	
AUTO TRUCKS	
VVV The Autocar Company.....	4
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS	
V American Publishing Co.....	21
P. F. Collier & Son Co.....	
V Independent Corporation.....	
Little Leather Library Corp.....	
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.....	
Twentieth Engrs. Publ. Assn.....	18
BANKING AND FINANCIAL	
The Union Trust Co.....	
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
Calculator Corp.....	
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The).....	19
Hydro-United Tire Co.....	
V Long Eakins Co.....	
Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co.....	18
New Era Tire Co.....	
V Albert Mills.....	
V Standard Food and Fur Association.....	
V Strout Farm Agency.....	19
VV Thomas Mfg. Co.....	
The J. R. Watkins Co.....	
FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	
The Peters Cartridge Co.....	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co.....	
FOOD PRODUCTS	
V The Genesee Pure Food Co.....	Inside Front Cover
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	
VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.....	
INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS	
The American Doughboy.....	22
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.....	
VV C. K. Grouse Co.....	19

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

JEWELRY	
Burlington Watch Co.....	
B. Gutter & Sons.....	18
V Redding & Co.....	21
VV L. W. Sweet, Inc.....	
MEN'S WEAR	
The B. V. D. Company.....	
Kahn Tailoring Co.....	
VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.....	
The Perkins-Campbell Co.....	
Reliance Mfg. Co.....	
Elmer Richards.....	
J. C. Schnoter Co.....	22
VV U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.....	
MISCELLANEOUS	
VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.....	18
N. Shure Co.....	
Standard Metal Works.....	
H. C. Vermilyea.....	22
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
Buescher Band Instrument Co.....	
C. G. Conn, Ltd.....	18
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
VV Lacey & Lacey.....	19
PHOTOGRAPHS	
War Pictures Co.....	
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
VV Benjamin N. Bogue.....	
V Chicago Engineering Works.....	

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

Economy Educator Service.....		22
VV Franklin Institute.....		21
V Alexander Hamilton Institute.....		
V International Accountants Society, Inc.....		
VV International Correspondence Schools.....		
V La Salle Extension University.....		
Patterson Civil Service School.....		19
VV William Chandler Peak.....		18
VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music.....		
VV Rahe Auto School.....		19
V Standard Business Training Institute.....		
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation.....		
V F. W. Tamblin.....		
U. S. School of Music.....		18
Washington Institute.....		
SMOKERS' NEEDS		
The American Tobacco Co., Inc.....		
Fatima Cigarettes.....		
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.....		
Murad Cigarettes.....		
SOFT DRINKS		
V The Coca-Cola Company.....		
SPORTS AND RECREATION		
Harley-Davidson Motor Co.....		17
V Mead Cycle Co.....		21
A. G. Spalding & Bros.....		21
STATIONERY		
VV Eaton Crane & Pike Co.....		
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH		
VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....		
TOILET NECESSITIES		
V Allen's Foot Ease.....		
V Simmons Hardware Co.....		
TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION		
U. S. Mail Line.....		
U. S. Shipping Board.....		20
TYPEWRITERS		
V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.....		
Typewriter Emporium.....		

V SERVICE-STRIPES—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

\$20,000

Within the past few weeks I have paid \$20,000 to Legion Men. Many of them are earning ten dollars for a day's work. The records below show how Legion Men and others have made a success of this splendid work. I offer to any Legion Man a special proposition that will enable him to get started without investing a penny and without a bit of delay. Read the records and then mail the coupon.



Howard Davis of Ohio has made a start by earning \$285 a month during his spare time.



Albert J. Collins made a net profit of \$46.50 for fifteen hours' work. He made \$10.50 in two hours. He says, "I don't know where a fellow can find a better job than representing the Comer Mfg. Co."



George Garon of Massachusetts writes: "Yesterday morning I started on the new job and in the evening found I had made \$40 profit. I think that's a pretty good start. I am in body and soul to reach the thousand dollar mark before this month is out."

Notice

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

Do You Want \$200 a Week?

The Amazing Story of Carl A. Rowe and How His Income Jumped from \$200 to \$1000 a Month

My name is Rowe—Carl Rowe. I live in a small city in New York State.

I am going to tell you an amazing story about myself. It may seem too strange to believe, but you can easily verify everything I have to say.

Two years ago I was a baker. I was struggling along, trying to make the money in my pay envelope meet the increasing expenses of our family. There was no prospect for the future.

Today, just two years later, I am a successful business man. I have plenty of money for all the things we need and want. Last month I made \$876 during my spare time, and was able to put \$200 a week in my savings account.

And I'm going to tell you how it happened.

Please remember that two years ago I had no surplus cash. I was in the same fix as nine out of ten other men. Expenses were constantly mounting, and my salary, although it had increased, could not keep pace with the cost of living. My wife had to do without things that I knew she ought to have. We wanted an automobile, but we couldn't afford it. We wanted to buy our own home, but couldn't afford that.

It made me almost desperate to think of what might happen if I became sick or lost my job. I worried about it, and so did my wife. We were living from hand to mouth, and we didn't know what calamity and hardship might be lurking just around the corner.

And yet—today—I own our nine-room house. I have an automobile. I have money for books, the theater, or any other pleasures that I may want. I have the cash today to educate my son and send him through college.

Here is how it happened. One day in glancing through a magazine I read an advertisement. The advertisement said that any man could make from a hundred to three hundred dollars a month during his spare time.

I didn't believe it. I knew that I worked hard eight hours a day for \$50.00 a week, and I figured that no man could make that much during a couple of hours a day spare time.

But as I read that ad I found that it pointed to men who had made that much and more. In the last paragraph the advertiser offered to send a book without cost. I still doubted. But I thought it was worth a two-cent stamp, so I tore out the coupon and put it in my pocket, and the next day on my way home from work I mailed it.

When I look back to that day and realize how close I came to passing up that ad, it sends cold chills down my spine. If the book

had cost me a thousand dollars instead of a two-cent stamp, it would still have been cheap. All that I have today—an automobile, my home, an established business, a contented family—all these are due to the things I learned by reading that little eight-page booklet.

There is no secret to my success. I have succeeded, beyond any dream I may have had three years ago, and I consider myself an average man. I believe that I would be criminally selfish if I did not tell other people how I made my success.

All the work I have done has been pleasant and easy, and withal, amazingly simple. I am the representative in this territory for a raincoat manufacturer. The booklet that I read was one issued by that company. It tells any man or woman just what it told me. It offers to anyone the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to anyone the same success that it has brought to me.

The Comer Manufacturing Company are one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade rain coats in America; but they do not sell through stores. They sell their coats through local representatives. The local representative does not have to buy a stock—he does not have to invest any money. All he does is take orders from Comer customers and he gets his profit the same day the order is taken. Fully half of my customers come to my house to give me their orders.

My business is growing bigger every month. I don't know how great it will grow, but there are very few business men in this city whose net profit is greater than mine, and I can see only unlimited opportunity in the future.

* * * * *

If you are interested in increasing your income from \$100 to \$1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to this same proposition in your territory, write at once to The Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. They have a special offer for Legion Men only. They will send you, without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started. Sign and mail the coupon now and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.

Mail This Coupon at Once

The Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. F-416, Dayton, Ohio

I am a Legion Man and want to start as a Comer representative. Please send me, without any expense or obligation to me, complete outfit and instructions.

Name.....

Address.....

.....